THE GREATEST National Weekly Newspaper IN THE UNITED STATES

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

CIRCULATION OVER 225,000 EACH WEEK
SAMPLE COPIES SENT FREE TO ANY ADDRESS

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1914. SEVENTY-NINTH YEAR, NO. 53.

The RETURN of TARZAN

By EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS

COPYRIGHT, 1913, BY W. G. CHAPMAN.

CHAPTER III.

What Happened in the Rue Maule.

On his arrival in Paris Tarzan had gone directly to the apartments of his old friend, D'Arnot, where the naval lieutenant had scored him roundly for his decision to renounce the title and estates that were rightly his from his father, John Clayton, the late Lord Greystoke.

"You must be mad, my friend," said D'Arnot, "thus lightly to give up not alone wealth and position, but an opportunity to prove beyond doubt to all the world that in your veins flows the noble blood of two of England's most honored houses—instead of the blood of a savage she-ape. It is incredible that they could have believed you—Miss Porter least of all.

"Why, I never did believe it, even back in the wilds of your African jungle, when you tore the raw meat of your kills with mighty jaws, like some wild beast, and wiped your greasy hands upon your thighs. Even then, before there was the slightest proof to the contrary, I knew that you were mistaken in the belief that Kala was your mother.

"And now, with your father's diary of the terrible life led by him and your mother on that wild African shore; with the account of your birth, and, final and most convincing proof of all, your own baby finger prints upon the pages of it, it seems incredible to me that you are willing to remain a nameless, penniless vagabond."

"I do not need any better name than Tarzan," replied the ape-man; "and as for remaining a penniless vagabond, I have no intention of so doing. In fact, the next, and let us hope the last, burden that I shall be forced to put upon your unselfish friendship will be the finding of employment for me."

"Pooh, pooh!" scoffed D'Arnot. "You know that I did not mean that. Have I not told you a dozen times that I have enough for 20 men, and that half of what I have is yours? And if I gave it all to you would it represent even the tenth part of the value I place upon your friendship, my Tarzan? Would it repay the services you did me in Africa? I do not forget, my friend, that but for you and your wondrous bravery I had died at the stake in the village of Mbonga's cannibals. Nor do I forget that to your self-sacrificing devotion I owe the fact that I recovered from the terrible wounds I received at their hands—I discovered later something of what it meant to you to remain with me in the amphitheater of the apes while your heart was urging you on to the coast.

"When we finally came there, and found that Miss Porter and her party had left, I commenced to realize something of what you had done for an utter stranger. Nor am I trying to repay you with money, Tarzan. It is that just at present you need money; were it sacrifice that I might offer you it were the same—my friendship must always be yours, because our tastes are similar, and I admire you. That I cannot command, but the money I can and shall."

"Well," laughed Tarzan, "we shall not quarrel over the money. I must live, and so I must have it; but I shall be more contented with something to do. You cannot show me your friendship in a more convincing manner than to find employment for me—I shall die of inactivity in a short while. As for my birthright—it is in good hands. Clayton is not guilty of robbing me of it. He truly believes that he is the real Lord Greystoke, and the chances are that he will make a better English lord than a man who was born and raised in an African jungle. You know that I am but half civilized even now. Let me see red in anger but for a moment, and all the instincts of the savage beast that I really am submerge what little I possess of the milder ways of culture and refinement.

"And then again, had I declared myself I should have robbed the woman I love of the wealth and position that her marriage to Clayton will now insure to her. I could not have done that—could I Paul?"

"Nor is the matter of birth of great importance to me," he went on, without waiting for a reply. "Raised as I have been, I see no worth in man or beast that is not theirs by virtue of their own mental or physical prowess. And so I am as happy to think of Kala as my mother, as I would be to try and picture the poor, unhappy little English girl who passed away a year after she bore me. Kala was always kind to me in her fierce and savage way. I must have nursed at her hairy breast from the time that my own mother died. She fought for me against the wild denizens of the forest, and against the savage members of our tribe with the ferocity of real mother love.

"And I, on my part, loved her, Paul. I did not realize how much until after the cruel spear and the poisoned arrow of MBonga's black warrior had stolen her away from me. I was still a child when that occurred, and I threw myself upon her dead body and wept out my anguish as a child might for his own mother. To you, my friend, she would have appeared a hideous and ugly creature, but to me she was beautiful—so gloriously does love transfigure its object. And so I am perfectly content to remain forever the son of Kala, the she-ape."

"I do not admire you the less for your loyalty," said D'Arnot, "but the time will come when you will be glad to claim your own. Remember what I say, and let us hope that it will be as easy then as it is now. You must bear in mind that Professor Porter and Mr. Philander are the only people in the world who can swear that the little skeleton found in the cabin with those of your father and mother was that of an infant anthropoid ape, and not the offspring of Lord and Lady Greystoke. That evidence is most important. They are both old men. They may not live many years longer. And then, did it not occur to you that once Miss Porter knew the truth she would break her engagement with Clayton? You might easily have your title, your estates, and the woman you love, Tarzan. Had you not thought of that?"

Tarzan shook his head. "You do not know her," he said. "Nothing could bind her closer to her bargain than some misfortune to Clayton. She is from an old southern family in America, and southerners pride themselves upon their loyalty."

Tarzan spent the two following weeks renewing his former brief acquaintance with Paris. In the daytime he haunted the libraries and picture galleries. He had become an omnivorous reader, and the world of possibilities that were opened to him in this seat of culture and learning fairly appalled him when he contemplated the very infinitesimal crumb of the sum total of human knowledge that a single individual might hope to acquire even after a lifetime of study and research; but he learned what he could by day, and threw himself into a search for relaxation and amusement at night. Nor did he find Paris a whit less fertile field for his nocturnal avocation.

If he smoked too many cigarettes and drank too much absinth, it was because he took civilization as he found it, and did the things that he found his civilized brothers doing. The life was a new and alluring one, and in addition he had a sorrow in his breast and great longing which he knew could never be fulfilled, and so he sought in study and in dissipation—the two extremes—to forget the past and inhibit contemplation of the future.

He was sitting in a music hall one evening, sipping his absinth, and admiring the art of a certain famous Russian dancer, when he caught a passing glimpse of a pair of evil black eyes upon him. The man turned and was lost in the crowd at the exit before Tarzan could catch a good look at him, but he was confident that he had seen those eyes before, and that they had been fastened on him this evening through no passing accident. He had had the uncanny feeling for some time that he was being watched, and it was in response to this animal instinct that was strong within him that he had turned suddenly and surprised the eyes in the very act of watching him.

Before he left the music hall the matter had been forgotten, nor did he notice the swarthy individual who stepped deeper into the shadows of an opposite doorway as Tarzan emerged from the brilliantly lighted amusement hall.

Had Tarzan but known it, he had been followed many times from this and other places of amusement, but seldom, if ever, had he been alone. Tonight D'Arnot had had another engagement, and Tarzan had come by himself.

As he turned in the direction he was accustomed to taking from this part of Paris to his apartments, the watcher across the street ran from his hiding place and hurried on ahead at a rapid pace.

Tarzan had been wont to traverse the Rue Maule on his way home at night. Because it was very quiet and very dark, it reminded him more of his

CONTINUED ON PAGE THREE.

A bit of action from the story of Parrot & Co., which opens in the Blade next week.

GREAT EUROPEAN WAR WAS NOT PREDICTED BY THE ASTROLOGERS

THAT prophecy is a lost art, says the New York Herald, is again exemplified by the European war, which was not predicted by a single one of the numerous astrologers who are constantly studying the stars. The only prophet who came anywhere near it was a young mathematician of Rochester, Mr. E. L. Johndro, who early in July wrote a letter to the editor stating that the relations between Austria, Servia and Russia would be very much strained in August. He added, however, that diplomacy would settle the difficulty and that no real European war would come until 1918 and would then last three years.

Mme. Thebes, the much-talked-of-Parisian prophet, some time ago said that this would be a bad year for the kaiser and predicted that his death would occur on September 29, of this year, but nothing happened to the kaiser, and Mme. Thebes announced that she made a mistake in her calculation, and so put the date of his demise in November of this year. Why or how she does this is a mystery to anyone who knows anything about astrology.

Some English astrologers, after the war started, announced that it would last for a few months and that the allies would be victorious. German astrologers stated that Germany would win, and so it goes. With many of these prophets the wish is father to the thought.

As it is, all that any astrologer can do is to point out fortunate or unfortunate periods, and that is all. For instance, when the malefic Saturn moves to an inharmonious aspect in an individual's chart it is absolutely certain that it will have a harmful effect—it may bring illness to himself, financial troubles or have other baneful effects—but no astrologer can definitely state what it will be, and any prophet who does so simply guesses at it. It is the same way with a benefic planet, which may bring sudden good fortune, increase in health and vitality, add to one's prestige, etc.

As with individuals, so with countries. The zodiacal sign Gemini rules the United States, and an evil planet in that sign has always brought some difficulty for this country. Since 1912, when Saturn entered this sign, the United States has been in a delicate position as regards Mexico, and in 1898, when Saturn was in Sagittarius, opposing Gemini, we had the war with Spain. In September Saturn passed out of Gemini and since then the Mexican question has gradually simmered down.

There are many aspects of the planets which it is known positively will produce certain results, but astrology has not yet risen to that point of efficiency and perfection where it can be definitely predicted when and what will take place. By taking the month an individual is born in, the disposition, temperament and general trend of his life can be stated with reasonable certainty. For instance, Leo persons are invariably light hearted, luxury loving persons who seldom have to resort to manual labor, while Scorpio persons are quiet, deep, secretive and carry out their plans in life with diplomatic skill. Thus the zodiacal signs run the gamut of every human emotion and trait of character, and these can be generally stated, but when it comes to figuring with mathematical accuracy when an event is to take place, that is as yet impossible, and any astrologer who attempts it deceives not only others but himself.

The character of the planets is also pretty well known. For instance, there is the ponderous Uranus, known as the celestain iconoclast which tears down only to build up anew. In evil aspect this planet may cause serious and chronic diseases, or it may change an individual's views of life, and he may suddenly become radical after years of conservative living and thinking, and vice versa.

Calculated by the procession of the equinoxes, Uranus was in the watery sign Pisces—the fishes—when Christ was born and gave the world a new religion. A few years ago Uranus entered the airy sign Aquarius, where the planet will remain for 2,000 years. While in this sign the best astrologers have long predicted a new era which "will have something to do with the air." Wireless telegraphy and the coming of the aeroplane show how well they scented the matter.

Saturn affects the health principally when in bad aspect to the sun, and yet again it may bring financial loss. Jupiter rules wealth principally, while Mars is constantly associated with war. Yet a man may have Mars strong in his horoscope and have nothing at all to do with warfare; he will, however, be a fighter in whatever line of activity he may be engaged in during his life.

As for this European war, no astrologer can tell how long it will last, as the astrological signs are so complex that a Chinese puzzle is an easy task to solve in comparison. Jupiter just now is in Aquarius, which represents Prussia, but this planet will pass out of that sign within a few months. According to all known rules, Jupiter will assist Prussia's plans, but during the winter his beneficent rays will no longer assist her. To properly study out the whole matter the horoscopes of every ruler, general, army brigade, naval fleet and admiral would have to be worked out mathematically correct, and these data are hard to get, and, even if obtained, the task would be too monumental for any human mind. However, time will solve the whole matter. Meanwhile, it is well to remember that no prophet can definitely tell the result.

ROYAL RULERS SAID TO BELIEVE IN POWER OF "LUCK BRINGERS"

MANY readers, says Tid-Bits, are probably familiar with the story of the kaiser's toadstone ring, with which is said to be associated the prosperity of the house of Hohenzollern. According to the legend, implicitly believed in by all connected with the royal house, the stone of this ring was dropped by a toad upon the bed of Elector John of Brandenburg, father of Frederick the Great, and has been worn by successive heads of the Hohenzollern family. And at his death, in accordance with the Hohenzollern tradition, the ring will be handed, enclosed in a sealed casket, to his son, the crown prince.

The czar, too, believes implicitly in the supernatural powers of the ring, which is said to contain a tiny piece of the true Cross. The story goes that it was presented to a Russian autocrat by the Vatican, who handed it to a former czar, and it has remained the talisman of the Russian royal family ever since. It might be mentioned, too, that the czar attaches marvelous protective powers to a unique collection of Oriental coins which were presented to Alexander III. by a Jew, who said that he had dreamed that they would have great influence on the well-being of the Russian royal family.

King Alfonso places great faith in a ring, one of the most famous in history, which is known as the Spanish opal, and which was given to his father by the notorious adventuress, the Comtesse De Castiglione, as a love token. Alfonso XII. believed that it had a great effect on the destinies of Spain, and gave orders that it should always be regarded as the mascot of his country, a desire which the present king religiously observes.

This ring is kept securely safeguarded in the royal treasury, but Alfonso always wears on his watch chain a bold sequin given him by a gypsy woman, whom, according to the story told, he met one day near Madrid and offered her alms. The old woman indignantly refused them, and told how she really belonged to one of Spain's most ancient families, and insisted upon giving his majesty a rare sequin which had been the treasured possession of her family for several centuries.

Probably few people are aware that the popularity of the copper and aluminum bracelet worn by so many ladies at the present time is really due to the fact that the late King Edward regarded as his mascot a similar bracelet, which was presented to him by one of his friends shortly before the serious illness which resulted in the postponement of his coronation. His late majesty, who was more than usually superstitious, regarded the bracelet as having a direct bearing on his ultimate recovery, and when he died it was placed among the personal belongings which he bequeathed to King George.

Constant Gunfire Drives Men Insane

INSANITY and nervous prostration are claiming great numbers of the Allies who have lain for weeks under German fire in the trenches about Ypres. The insanity wards in the big government hospital at Netley, England, are filled to overflowing, and all the hospitals in the south of England have many patients who suffered absolute nervous collapse and have been sent back to England for treatment.

Most of the cases show decided improvement as soon as the men get into new surroundings and are afforded quiet. These patients, who declared they could not endure another day in the service, soon begin to beg to be allowed to go to the front where they can hear the big guns roar. Very few of these insane patients show wounds, though many are believed to shoot themselves in the hands or feet in order to obtain a short respite from constant duty in wet trenches.

Some of the most desperate cases are men who were terribly shocked by shells which exploded near them. One sergeant, a boy of 18, who recently left Netley to visit his relatives in Manchester, was hurled through the air for 50 feet by the force of an exploding shell, not a fragment of which touched him. Both of his ear drums were broken and he was unconscious for several days. His brain was so affected that he was unable to see anything for weeks if he became the least excited. When he left the Netley hospital he still walked somewhat unsteadily and complained that dark spots frequently appeared before his eyes. Physicians send such patients away from hospitals as speedily as possible that they may be more free from military surroundings and reminded less frequently of their experiences in the cold.

Bad teeth are playing havoc with the English troops exposed to cold and dampness in the trenches. Many dentists have been sent to the front to treat defective teeth which have caused neuralgia and disabled men otherwise sound.

Troops from the tropics, especially the Senagalise and Turcos, are suffering from the cold in their positions in the Belgium trenches. In many cases their toes and feet have been frozen until amputation has been necessary. To these operations they have submitted without taking anesthetic because they prefer that the drugs be given to those injured in battle.

Typhoid fever is believed to have been conquered among these troops, but gangrene is now appearing because of lack of serum. The supply of blankets and other clothing is short and hospitals lack supplies that would hasten the recovery of men convalescent from wounds.

AUSTRIANS ARE FOR PEACE

Recent Disasters Put Leaders in Angry Mood.

A prominent neutral diplomat in Vienna, in a dispatch to his government, at Washington, states that leading financial and commercial men in Austria are urging the making of peace. The diplomat confirms recent press reports from Rome of the dissatisfaction which the Austrian populace feels at the lack of success of its army, and states, moreover, that indignation has been stirred up among all classes because of the recent reverse suffered at the hands of Servia.

The same diplomat's telegram states that reports are persistent in well informed circles in Vienna that Italy will declare war against Austria about New Year's day. These reports emanate, the dispatch says, from prominent Italians, but Austrian officials still are confident that Italy will remain neutral.

PICTURESQUE ASIATICS AND AFRICANS

Upper picture—Transports laden with Indian troops have been arriving at Plymouth, England, where the native soldiers are disembarked and sent to various camps for acclimation before going to the fighting front. The photograph shows them getting on the motor omnibuses used for transports.

Lower picture—Algerian Turcos troops making midday coffee in the field. The Turcos fight with the French army. Algeria is owned by France.

PROHIBITION WORKING IN RUSSIAN CAPITAL

For the first time in the history of Petrograd four consecutive days passed without an arrest for drunkenness, notwithstanding these days included two Russian holidays and Sunday. This is one of the results of the recent governmental order forbidding the sale of alcoholic liquors.

PARROT & CO.

A well-told story of adventure, mystery, romance and the final triumph of the hero, will begin running in the Blade next week. Parrot & Co. is the title of this entertaining bit of fiction by Harold McGrath. Blade readers are familiar with many of the well-known author's stories.

There are no dull chapters in Parrot & Co. The hero is a real man, and the heroine a modern young woman with an independent mind.

Get into this story in the early chapters. It is a worthwhile bit of fiction.

THOUSANDS IN LONDON THRILLED BY FIERCE BATTLE IN THE AIR

THE German aviator who tried to attack the British naval base at Sheerness Christmas Day is believed to have perished. The lighthouse keeper at Kentish Knock, in the North sea, northeast of the mouth of the Thames river, reported that he had seen an aeroplane fall into the water, about a mile from his post.

The gunners who fired upon the German flyer along the coast, think they hit the machine and that the damage it suffered at their hands finally resulted in its destruction.

The hostile biplane was sighted flying over Sheerness harbor at 12:35 yesterday, according to the official announcement of the war office. The machine was traveling at high speed from the east, directly toward London. At the rate it was traveling it would have reached London in less than a half hour.

Naval lookouts at Sheerness sighted the hostile flyer at a great height and a British machine was sent up to intercept it.

A battle in the air followed in which the British aviator hit the enemy's machine three or four times. After a sharp engagement the raider was driven eastward over the sea with the British flyer in pursuit.

The British machine was not prepared for a long fight and after making sure the German was making off and that there was no further danger of his completing his plans for a raid on the capital, the English aviator returned to Sheerness.

The spectacle of a fight in the air, witnessed on Christmas afternoon by thousands of spectators, was one which ten years ago would have been considered one of the wildest imaginings of fiction.

Three aeroplanes, one a German and two British, were flying overhead at 70 miles an hour, almost a mile high in the air. The German Taube was moving more swiftly than the others which swung about it. The British were spitting fire, while the German was unable to reply on account of the strategic position of her pursuers. When the German first came in sight, the anti-aircraft guns fired several shots, but after the British aeroplanes gave chase it was impossible to fire without danger of hitting them. The spectacle lasted only five minutes. The German dodged and twisted in an effort to escape, but the British were on both sides pouring in rapid volleys. The speed at which the aeroplanes were traveling made the aim uncertain, but one of the British machines swooped down close to the German and pumped in several shots at close range.

Don't make fun of Przmysl till you've mastered Wapakoneta, Ohio.

When a feller first begins t' drink he starts at th' top o' th' ladder.

Girl Sells Her Hair for Sake of France

Imitating the women of Carthage, who cut their hair to make rigging for the war galleys, Mlle. Pussley, a poor college girl from a small village in the Vosges, has sacrificed her magnificent tresses in order to contribute to the national fund for soldiers at the front. A parcel containing her hair was received recently by the secretary, accompanied by the following letter:

"Please sell the inclosed tresses. I would have done it myself and sent you the money had I been near the city. Also, I would have liked better to have been able to send you the contribution without cutting the hair, but that would not have been a sacrifice, and I want to give something for which I care a lot. My hand trembled somewhat during the operations, but a thought of France and of our soldiers who daily sacrifice their lives for the motherland, steadied it somewhat. With thanks,

"YVONNE PUSSLEY."

OPERATOR'S WIT SAVED WOMAN FROM ROBBERY

Miss Kate Norvell, a telephone operator at Mounds, Okla., in answering a call from the home of Fred Allen, heard the receiver drop and a woman's voice exclaim, "Don't! I'll tell you where it is." Miss Norvell called the police, who hurried to the Allen home and found a negro choking Mrs. Allen because she would not tell him where she kept her money. In her struggle with the negro she had pulled the receiver down which gave the signal to the telephone office. The robber was captured.

BELGIAN AVIATOR BLOWN UP BY HIS OWN BOMB

Deschamps, one of the most famous of the Belgian military aviators, met a tragic fate in Belgium last week. When returning from a flight to an aerodrome near the coast his aeroplane landed too heavily. The concussion exploded a bomb he was carrying and he was blown to pieces and about a dozen spectators were wounded.

WAR

A NOVEL

By JOHN LUTHER LONG

COPYRIGHT, 1913 THE BOBBS-MERRILL CO

XXXVII.

The Letter Dave Wrote.

Dave, of course, was a prisoner. But there was little enough guarding. He seemed out of his mind. He said almost nothing to me, but would sit with his head in his hands and look at me till I got creepy and had to go away. And then, one morning, he was missing.

I am ashamed to say it, but, in some ways, I was glad. I could hardly bear it. Soon I couldn't have. It was not my Dave. It was a tortured, warped and silent spirit. One day I said that we were only one man between us, just in fun, because we had only two arms together. He didn't seem to understand.

"Where did you lose your arm, Dave?"

He looked down at the place a long time, trying to recollect, then he shakes his head, like he couldn't and says:

"I—don't—know."

Wouldn't you know where you lost your arm?

"Davy," I says again, "does it hurt at the wound in your head?"

"Am I wounded in the head?" asks he.

"Yes," says I, "the day that—Jon died."

Dave nods and puts his hand to his head then, as if he really remembered.

"The—day—I killed—Jonathan!" he breathes, looking straight away at nothing at all. "My brother—Jonathan!"

Suddenly he starts up and hunts for his accoutrements.

"I must go. She's coming. "Did you hear her singing?"

"Who?" asks I. "I hear no singing. Who?"

He didn't tell me who, but stops listening and sits down again.

"I always think I hear her coming. Even in battle I turn my head often, expecting to see her, thinking I hear her. I am always ready."

"Ready for what?" asks I.

"To fire," says Dave.

"On her—whoever it is?"

"Yes. I must kill her when she comes. She killed Jon. She made a traitor of me. She must do no more harm. I mustn't kill her here. No; there must not be two deaths on you, daddy. Maybe I couldn't—here! But I must—I will—kill her. She's a murderer."

That night he disappeared.

The letter Jon got that day, on the Square, from Dave, was in Jonathan's pocket when he died—all black and ragged, but in Dave's big handwriting—easy to read—very easy to read. Evelyn's got it in a little ivory box upstairs—all alone. But we've read it so often, with so many tears, that I know it by heart—every word. It is the last testament of Jon and Dave together. For, as you will remember, after that they met once—just long enough for one to shoot the other.

"Dear Old Jonthy:

"I heard you out under the trees. Don't you go. I am going as Mallory. If I'm to be 'saved' I'd rather save myself — and that myself for it. I won't do any more harm down there than I have to do to fill Evelyns contract. Now, then, Jonthy, dear, she must love you. And you must marry her. Why, if I should hear, some day, that you were married, I'd go crazy with joy—so maybe you better not if you don't want a crazy brother. And if, further, I should hear—and I shall hear everything that goes on!—that there were a lot of lovely little dark-eyed Vonners running about the old place—the more the better—I should go more crazy—so perhaps you'd better not—unless you want a double-crazy brother. Anyhow, I shall never come back. Honest, Jonthy, I couldn't after this. Could I? Would you? And the minute I am out of sight I'll give up the dear old name. Maybe you'll hear of the prodigious deeds of Lucas Mallory some day. I wish you wouldn't go. But, if you must go, go for your country, and for no woman — even Evelyn. Fight under the glorious old stars and stripes! Bring back honor enough to cover up the dishonor I shall bring—if they find out who I am. And then, for God's sake, come back safe. Evelyn needs you. Make her keep out of the spy business. Hoop la! It is done. It can not be undone. Jonthy, don't let it be in vain! Marry her. Beat her into it if there's no other way. I would.

Jonthy—about Evelyn a little more—I didn't know that there had been anything between you till I heard you tonight. Dear brother, even though it was all for me, it wasn't right. You let me go about loading the agony on you day by day. I didn't see a thing then. I see it all—all now! And I have that to think of to the end of my days. We have never lied to each other—and you'll believe me now. If I had known— But what's the use? It's too late for that. I made her love me—just carried her off her feet. Otherwise, she would have kept on loving you. No, no, no! That would be the first lie between us, and it shall not be—even for Evelyn. And it will not make things easier. But, Jon, I didn't know. That's the only thing I can say — both at beginning and end.

"This is the longest and most mixed letter I ever wrote, Jonthy, dear. And it makes my head and heart tired. But, just at the last, a word about the fishing. Somehow, when I think of that I am not tired any more. And it seems like you'd forgive me and smile again—if we could only go fishing! Think of the fishing, Jonthy, when you read this. And a little chap riding on your back, his arms close about your neck, you holding his little fat legs under your arms, harder and harder as you go from a trot into a gallop! I wouldn't have harmed you then for the universe. And, believe me, brother, I would no more do it now. An hour ago that time seemed a long way back. Now, it's right here, and I am smiling as I write of it. Smile, Jon! Think of the fishing! You catching them all. Me bothering. Are you doing it? Smiling? I know

CONTINUED ON PAGE TWO.

WAR —A— NOVEL

CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE.

you are. And that's the best time to say farewell—forever and forever farewell! I love you like a brother. There is no greater love. I kiss your faithful feet!

"Dave.

"P. S. Two o'clock, A. M.

"Jonthy, dear, it's awful hard to go. I am shivering. It's 90 degrees below zero with me. But, at last, I'm in Evelyn's uniform. It fits me—a little tight. I stole it when I came upstairs to bed. There's a stain of blood on the right side. Her blood Part of her. I shall wear that until—what? I wonder what? Please marry her, Jonthy. Don't you wish we were little again? And slept together in the trundle bed? And there were no beautiful Southern Evelyns? And we could go fishing? And didn't have to go to war—shivering.

"Little Fat Dave.

"Ha, ha! Laugh, Jonthy, dear.

"P. S. S. Three o'clock:

"I am distressed for thee, my brother Jonathan:
Very pleasant hast thou been unto me:
Thy love to me was wonderful—
Passing the of women.
. . . . . .
"How are the mighty fallen!
And the weapons of war perished!
"David."

And his Bible was open and turned down on the letter at the story of David and Jonathan and how Jonathan saved David and was killed himself.

XXXVIII.

Peace.

One day, after the war was over, I was sitting alone here, in the afternoon sun, when a woman, dressed like a nun, came, slow and solemn, up the yard. She hung her head until she got close to me, then she put it down on my old knees and cried. It was Evelyn.

For a long time we said nothing. We couldn't. Then I asked her:

"Where have you been, Evelyn?"

"In hospitals—Union hospitals—rebel hospitals. Helping to heal the wounds I made—and such as I. Searching for Dave."

"Have you come to stay with me, once more?" I asks.

"As long as we live," says she, "if you will have me."

"Have you!" says I, putting my one arm around her.

"I wasn't sure," she says. "If you had done to me and mine what I have done to you and yours, I wonder whether I would forgive you?"

"Yes, you would," says I.

"And, maybe," she says, after a while, "he will come back to you. Then I shall be here. I know now that he will never come to me."

"No," I says, "he will never come to you," and I hands her the letter to read.

She's coming up the yard now. See! She has red and white roses in her hands—from Jon's hotbed behind the barn where her wedding flowers were to grow! She wears the red roses—just as she did that last night, for Dave The white ones are for Jon. She's just put some on his grave. She does it early every morning. I call her my angel of the blue and gray. She calls me her two lovers of the gray and blue. She says I must love her as much as they both did. But I say that she's my two boys, and that she must love me as much as they both did.

Just in fun—all just in fun!

It's a long time we have waited together. And all the sorrows of the war seem healed except ours. He ought to come. He ought to hurry. He is a brave and generous boy. So he must give Evelyn a chance to say she's sorry. That's all she lives for. Then—I don't know what!

But he musn't kill her, like he said, when he comes, only put his arms around her and kiss her—kiss her till she's tired of kissing—if there is such a thing. And sing a funny little song—and laugh, and dance a hoe-down—like when they came back from the riding. And he must take her fishing and let her ketch some of the fish. He must forget and forgive. We musn't be the only ones the war leaves desolate.

Yes, see, she's coming up the yard. She's been to Jonthy's grave. Coming with the sun in her face, and happy!

XXXIX.

After the Story.

This is the story which beautiful old Stephen Vonner told me in his appleorchard one night in June. We sat under a low-boughed tree whose blossoms filtered lovingly down upon us all the long night. For the story began while the setting sun still glowed in our faces and went on through the nesting of the birds, the sleep-song of the cicadas, the amazing night-stillness; while the constellations reeled above and the serried Milky Way marched past; until the full moon rose, saying: "Lo, I have looked upon wo for a million years! And it passes—always it passes. Have peace!" Until the risen sun peered, again, upon us through the dewy boughs, repeating its promise of a new day.

And, all these things of nature were appanages of the human story—the sympathetic accompaniment, if you like.

Then, when the sun was fully risen, Homeric Stephen Vonner lay his one arm upon the rude table where we sat, and his mighty tired head upon it, and slept—as, I think, he had not slept for long. For, his heart was shriven.

And I, who had come long miles, from a city, to hear his simple tale, rose softly and went my way, leaving him in the peace of God and his own dear land.

For, the pity of it all was strong upon me.

I walked besire a barely practicable road, upon wonderful moss, under thick-girthed, aromatic oaks whose branches met my bared and moody head.

It was haying time and the air was full of the fragrance of the new hay and all was green—save where the fields of yellowing grain stood out, laughing and happy, proclaiming their sovereignty of the land.

The hum of a mower reached me, and the happy laughter of the makers of hay—a song!

And, as I passed into the day, there came to sight a pasture with kindly-eyed, ruminating kine deep in a stream, under that shadow of mighty trees.

Indeed, one of the intense beauties of this land was these islands of great trees standing out from the grain and clover and timothy, webbed in gray "snake" fencing.

Then I saw, coming toward me, a woman.

She might have been younger than fifty. Tall she was, with wonderful dark hair and an imperial figure. She carried in her arms a great burden of roses—some red, some white. Her head was bare.

Here everything was attuned to the great harmony, Peace, And, into this peace, nothing fitted more perfectly than this woman.

She had seen me before I saw her; yet there was no change in gait or expression. I might be a passerby upon whom she would look this once and never more. Peace indeed!

Said I to the woman:

"Are you the Evelyn of the story?"

"Yes," she smiled.

For the youthful name must have sounded odd on my alien lips.

"You will print it?" she asked.

"Every word," said I.

"Then—maybe?"

But was there an interrogation in the soft dark eyes? Was it possible that before me she laid down her cross and would take it up again only when she reached Vonner? Was it certainty to him and uncertainty to me? For the sin of loving too well was this her endless pennace? I would not be a party to the interrogation. I took the soft old hand; I gazed into the velvety eyes; I said:

"There must be no 'maybe.' "

"No," she nodded humbly, with bowed head, "that was wrong."

Yet, within me that conscience which doth make cowards of all—but the women who wait, was crying:

'It is fifty years! Dave, if alive, is an old, old man! Evelyn is an old woman! Age can not love! If Dave were alive and had a mind to return he must have done so long ago! If one loves does one stay way?"

'Why," she was smiling while I was compounding treason, "we have done everything else to get word to him, but, strangely enough, have never thought of printing his story and sending it into every corner of the earth. I think God himself sent you here today to put even greater peace, and more hope into our hearts.'

"I trust so," said I cravenly.

"Perhaps God thinks we have expiated our sins," the woman went on joyously now, "and is ready with our reward. For we have waited fifty years! Fifty long, long years!"

Her voice broke and there was silence between us for a space.

Vonner's voice had been soft with the German of his ancestors. But Evelyn's caressed with the elisions of the south—which alien tongues could never quell. I fell to the wonderful voice. But, presently, my conscience would not and rose in revolt. Almost without my willing, it uttered a grim warning:

"Do not forget the years," said I. "Dave would be seventy if he should come back."'

But, instantly, when I had choked down conscience, I was glad that my saying had not hurt her. It meant nothing to love like hers.

"And, do men cease to love and forgive at seventy?" asked the gentle voice. "Women don't. I do not, and I am nearly seventy."

She said it with a wonderful smile, while her nostrils quivered and her face was lighted with the eternal passion.

What man can know a woman's waiting! What man can know a woman's loving!

And, so, that conscience, which, veined with reason, had uttered its stern warning, now weakly hastened to reverse itself and lend hope and comfort to the amazing love and waiting.

For the moment I was ashamed of my conscience. I felt like bidding it stand fast. I.

"Be not afraid, he will come for this forgiveness you are sending to him through all the world!'

But, inside of me, to use one of Vonner's thoughts, conscience was again saying:

"If not here in another—and. God knows!—perhaps a better world — for such as you and Jon and Dave!"

"Yes!" she said now.

And I, too, now said yes!

I over argued.

"Love is immortal,' I urged. "There are no years for you and him."

"A sudden flush, as of youth, overspread the cheek and throat of Evelyn. She nodded quickly, as a young girl might. Then, indeed, I believed my own saying! She did. The interrogation was gone from her eyes. I was glad.

"I know he will yet come," she said now, very quietly, while the years rolled from her. "Please come back. You must say goodby among the blossoms. It is better luck."

I did.

Evelyn lifted the beautiful head of the old man to her arms, and putting back the abundant hair, kissed the closed eyes. They did not open.

"He is very sleepy,' she smiled. "I reckon we will let him rest here. Sleep is good—no matter where we get it or how. Let him sleep."

She replaced the old head on its arm upon the table, and set me forth, once more, upon my way — a happier way, now.

. . . . . .

And now, Dave, if you still live, and this reaches you, come home!

If you are dead and those live who know it, send no message!

It is better so. Far, far better so.

THE END.

Parrot & Co., a new story, will begin publication next week.

STOLEN DIAMOND RINGS WORN ON THIEF'S TOES

Earl Fratz, arrested in Philadelphia, was found to be wearing rings on his toes when placed under arrest on suspicion of stealing jewelry from fellow boarders. When the policemen searched Fratz's clothing and baggage in the station house they found nothing. A slight limp on the prisoner as he was led to the cell aroused the curiosity of the policemen. They made Fratz take off his shoes and stockings. On each little toe they found a diamond ring.

THE FARMSTEAD

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The following questions are submitted to the readers for answer. We do this in the hope of getting results of actual and successful experiments, which will be the most valuable answers:

I have a large sawdust pile about eight years old which I would like to move and wish to know whether it would be of any value to the land if scattered over it.—E., Sugartill, W. Va.

Manure Quality.

High feeding results in less complete digestion of feed and thus in a higher quality of manure than low feeding. The quality of the bedding used influences to a great extent the value of the manure. Where the bedding consists principally of sawdust or of wood shavings, the value of the manure is not nearly so great as where straw is used.

Needed Tools.

The equipment of the farm shop may be simple or elaborate, depending on the purse, inclination and ability of the owner to use tools. Every farm should have at least a rip and a cutting-off saw, square, plane, hammer, brace and a few bits of diferent sizes, file, monkey wrench, cold chisel and crowbar. After this you can add as many tools as your work and ability demand.

A well-equipped farm shop would have a good work bench with vise, a tool chest with a good assortment of carpenter's tools, plumbing tools, forge, anvil and a few blacksmith's tools, post drill, and an outfit for mending harness, etc.

The shop would be well lighted and heated to permit working on cloudy, stormy days. If electricity is available put a 100-watt lamp over the work bench. The tool chests and the shop door would all be provided with good locks and then kept locked, for tools have legs and get away if not well secured.

Curing Winter Meat.

After the hams, shoulders and sides are cut from the hog and trimmed p nicely they are allowed to cool until they contain no more animal heat. They are then placed in a barrel of sufficient size to hold them all and completely covered with salt brine that is strong enough to carry an egg. After remaining in this brine for six weeks they are hung in a tight room and smoked with corn cobs or wood until they turn a brown color. They are then covered with paper and put into a cloth or paper bag and hung in a dry, cool, dark room; or put into wheat or oats, being completely covered. They will easily keep all summer if prepared in this manner and certainly are of a very elegant flavor.

Wide Tires on Wagons.

A great deal is said concering the use of the wide tired wagon on the farm. We have used both narrow and wide tires for a long time on the farm and have come to the conclusion that the narrow tires are the best, all things considered. We mean by this that if one can only afford one wagon, the narrow tired wagon is the kind to have.

When the ground is so soft in the field that the narrow tires cannot be used, it is a bad practice to g into the field with any kind of a wagon. Even if the wagon would not cut into the ground, the horses would sink down and in so doing would do damage to the ground. Then, too, when the ground is so soft that the wide tired wagon sinks into the ground, the draft is so heavy that hauling is almost impossible.

The public highways are now almost universally made with a curved surface, and here, again, the wide wagons are a disadvantage, as only the inner surface touches the road and consequently wearing out sooner than the outer surface of the tires. There is also more wear at the rear end of the spindles. The wider the tire, the more friction, and the harder the load pulls. This principle also naturally applies to roads with frozen and uneven surfaces. Roads which slope to one side or the other cause the same difficulty, and this also applies to a farm where the land is hilly.—A. B., in Farmers' Guide.

LIVE STOCK

Training the Colt.

Teach the colt to come at your call, always treating him with some fine grain or a lump of sugar when he does come. Train him to be haltered, led about the place, and tied in stall. Walk behind and all around him, speaking to him gently.

Train the colt to become accustomed to the harness while he is small and easily handled, laying the hand on him occasionally. Curry and brush him up one side and down the other, rubbing him even to the hoofs. Hitch him to the older horse awhile, letting him learn by degrees to lead. Handled thus while young and tender, such a colt walks right off when put in harness later on.

Azoturia.

During the winter months horses which are in the best of condition, and sometimes those which are in ordinary flesh, are much more liable to azoturia than at other times of the year. This disease frequently goes by the name of "lumbago," "spinal meningitis" or "black water." The former two names are applied because of the characteristic hardening of the muscles in the loins and croup during an attack. The latter name is given because of the dark color of the urine that accompanies the disease.

This affliction usually occurs among horses which are highly fed and which, though accustomed to heavy work, have been idle for two or three days. It sometimes follows an illness of only one day, such as Saturday to Monday. The attacks usually come on quickly soon after the animal goes to work in the morning, but they may not occur until several hours after the horse has left the stable.

The first indication of a coming attack is usually a tendency to staggering in the hind parts and excessive perspiration. If allowed to do so the horse continues to go until he falls helplessly. If an animal once gets down it is very difficult for it to rise, and even if it succeeds, it is usually unable to remain on its feet. For the reason that the attacks become rapidly worse, once they have started, the animal should be removed from the wagon and harness as soon as the first symptoms appear. The less the animal is exercised after the first appearance of the disease the greater is the chance for a complete recovery. A heavy blanket should be thrown over the horse, and arrangements made to get it to a warm box stall, provided with plenty of bedding, as quickly as possible.

The services of a qualified veterinarian are required, for it is necessary to pass a catheter and draw the urine at least twice a day until the animal is able to stand. To avoid the development of bed sores the animal should be turned at frequent intervals. No attempt will be made at discussing further treatment of the disease for the individual cases vary widely. The wisdom and knowledge of the veterinarian must be depended upon in such cases.

It is not known just what causes the disease, but it is thought to be an autointoxication brought about by rich feeds. In view of this theory it is best to doctor by preventive means. This is simple, for the only thing necessary is to reduce the feed when the horses are idle, no matter if it is only for one day, and to give them some exercise.

THE ORCHARD

Pruning for Pear Blight.

To control pear blight cut out and burn every particle of blighted wood while the trees are dormant. Do the work thoroughly. A few branches overlooked may cause all the trouble again next year. The work may be done any time during winter or spring up to the time growth begins, but the best time is in fall while the foliage is still on the trees and the contrast strongest between blighted and healthy branches.

Make a weekly inspection of each tree throughout the growing season and cut all blighted wood. Cut well beow the infected area. Wipe the pruning knife or tool used after each branch is cut with a cloth saturated with some good disinfectant to prevent spreading the blight. Burn all wood removed and continue the work persistently.

Protecting Trees.

The damage to trees, particularly in young orchards, from gnawing by rabbits and mice during the winter time is very great. Last winter in particular there was an unusual abundance of field mice. When the snow thawed from meadows the burrows of mice could be seen extending in all directions. Many young trees planted in sod or where manure or mulch came closely around their bases were completely girdled by these animals. As a precautionary measure Professor Paddock, of Ohio College of Agriculture, recommends that litter of all kinds be removed from around the trunks of young trees and that a six-inch mound of earth thrown about trunks of such trees is also a good plan. This protection of earth also safeguards to a certain extent against winter injury.

One does not want to go to the other extreme, however, and remove all covering from off the young tree roots. Experiment has shown that a certain amount of organic matter in or on the soil will often protect the trees from injury during a hard winter.

Rabbits are always present and the possibility of injuries should always be guarded against. One of the ways recommended for preventing the rabbits from gnawing the trees is to protect them with some form of tree protector. This may either be a cylinder of fine-meshed woven wire or wood veneer or cloth.

THE DAIRY

Raising Calves by Hand.

Calves can be raised very successfully upon skim milk properly supplemented. It is possible to raise them, after a few weeks of age, upon milk substitutes. No inflexible rule as to amount of feed can be given. Even skim milk varies in food value, and calves vary as to their requirements. It is highly desirable that young calves have their own mother's milk the first week or two, except in cases where the mother gives milk very high in per cent of butter fat, for calves do better on milk containing not over four per cent fat.

As an approximate guide for feeding, it may be stated that the average calf will take one pound of milk daily for each five pounds of weight. Until the calf begins to eat dry feeds the milk should be given in three feeds daily. Seldom, if ever, should the milk be increased to a greater amount than given above, not even when skim milk is substituted for whole milk. It is at this point that mistakes are usually made. The attempt is made to make up for the removal of butter fat by increasing the amount of skim milk. This is not the right thing to do.

Another common mistake is to add linseed meal. What is needed is to add something chemically resembling the butter fat removed. Vegetable products rich in starch and fat are best for this. Corn, oats and white middlings make the best and most economical supplements for skim milk. These should be fed dry. However, about the best way to teach a calf to eat grain is to drop a handful of shell corn into its milk pail, not cornmeal. The calf can grind its corn just as soon as it ought to eat it, and it will digest it the better for doing so. Most calves will begin to eat grain during the third week, and as soon as they have learned to eat the shelled corn in the bottom of the pail they may have corn, ground oats and middlings in a box, and if never allowed to become excessively hungry, they will not overeat. They should also have bright clover or alfalfa hay.

To prevent digestive trouble, avoid overfeeding, feeding from filthy vessels and radically changing temperature of milk or other liquid feed from one feed to another. Feeding calves too much at one time, and after a long fast, is the most frequent cause of scours.

Protect the Dairy Cow.

Now is the time that the farmer should be especially careful of the treatment which he gives the cows on his farm. Cold winds and rains are costly. They chill the cow just as they would a warm stove, entailing the burning of more fuel. To avoid this, the farmer should provide protection early. The ration at this transition period between summer pasturing and winter feeding is important. Any cow that has been giving milk since last spring will decrease her flowe rapidily if she is not fed liberally. The result will be a greatly reduced product from the dairy herd during the winter months.

We are nearing the season when butter fat brings the highest price. Farmers will recognize the wisdom of keeping up the milk flow through this period. What is fed should merely supplement a ration composed largely of light grasses, pumpkins, soft-shelled squash, roots and small potatoes.

Many farmers do not believe that the small potatoes are worth picking up, not realizing that five pounds of potatoes are worth as much as one pound of grain. They may be brought in and put on the barn floor, where, if they are covered with hay to keep off the frost and prevent light freezing, they can be kept for a long time and take the place of a considerable amount of expensive grain or mill feed. Frozen potatoes, however, should not be fed to cows. They react unfavorable on the digestive tracts. Herding the cows on the young clover in the wheat and oats stubble is a good plan. They will get much of value from this young growth.

How to Know a Good Cow.

The good dairy cow is a creature of angles. Unlike her sister of the beef type, she should not have a well-rounded appearance, but, when looked at from the front or from one side, she should present the appearance of a wedge, with long, wide rump, thin withers, long barrel and lean, long head. These are some of the things to look for when selecting a dairy cow, according to the dairy division of Clemson college.

A wide, deep and full barrel or side is very important in a dairy cow. She must have plenty of room in which to manufacture milk from food and a large berrel indicates large digestive organs. A wide mouth and long strong jaws also indicate that Bossy is, like Bill Nye, "fond of food." She ought also to have a large belly and moderately high flank.

A dairy cow's udder should be large and should extend far front and back, with teats evenly placed and well separated. After milking, the udder of a good dairy cow is very much reduced in size and its skin is soft and loose.

Since good lung capacity is very important, the dairy cow's chest must be wide and deep.

There is a subtle something about a good dairy cow that makes her look as if she was a willing and large milk-producer. This is something best seen in the eyes, which should be large and bright and mild.

Dairy breeds of cattle are Jersey, Guernsey. Ayrshire, Holstein, Dutch Belted and Brown Swiss.

In buying a dairy cow, it is most economical to buy a good one. A cow costing $70 is likely to give twice as much milk as a cow costing $45 or $50, while costing little more to support. The best way to obtain a good dairy herd is to buy a pure bred bull with a pedigree that shows his dam and grand dams to have been large producers of milk and to breed up a herd with him as a foundation, saving the best heifer calves and caring for them well.

POULTRY

Variety of Feed.

Variety of feed is what makes the winter eggs. Corn three times a day as a rule builds up fatty tissue, makes hens lazy and reduces profit.

"Animal food, ground food and a generous supply of green stuff produce the best results for laying fowls," says J. G. Halpin, head of the poultry department of the University of Wisconsin.

The exercise so needful for poultry can be provided in winter by working the grain ration well into the litter of fresh straw that should be provided as a carpet on the feeding floors. A good variety of grain should be provided, some corn, wheat, oats and barley mixed together, or fed alternately, makes a satisfactory ration.

A grain ration for winter use that has given good results at the experiment station farm consists of two parts corn, two parts wheat, one part oats and one part barley.

It is recommended that the ground feed be placed in a small mash box or trough where the hen can have ready access to it. The following mixture of ground feeds is considered to be quite satisfactory: One hundred pounds bran, 100 pounds middlings, 100 pounds ground corn, 50 pounds malt sprouts, 50 pounds meat scraps, and sufficient salt. During the fall and winter about 25 pounds of oil meal should be added to this mixtur Where these feeds cannot be ha others of a like nature may be subs tuted, the main idea in all instanc being to get a wide variety.

Buttermilk and odds and ends fr the kitchen, and such green food cabbage, alfalfa, silage and turnips great aids to egg production. N only more eggs, but eggs rich in pr tein and high in vitality with fi shells are likely to result where prop thought is given to feeding syste

Quality in Eggs.

Fowls running at large and havi access to puddles, ponds of stagna water and barnyards, lay eggs th taste "strong." The rich, nutty flav that is sought by discriminating co sumer is found only in eggs fr grain-fed hens—and generally he kept in houses or yards. The fact th the hens are kept in confinement, ho ever, does not necessarily mean th the eggs will be of the best qualit If the hens are neglected and impro erly fed and watered, they may l eggs even less desirable than th produced by the most unscrupulo barnyard hen.

Fertile Eggs.

Hens make better breeders than pu lets; their eggs are more fertile, a a larger percent of those fertile hat Chicks from hens a year old or m are larger and stronger.

Hens forced for winter egg produ tion do not make very good breede Their eggs may be fertile enough, b they lack in hatchability.

Avoid mating a male with too ma females. The breeding stock shou be allowed ample exercise, sufficie to keep all the organs in a healt condition. Unrestricted range or e ercising in deep litter provides this

Eggs laid during natural breedi season are always most fertile an highest in hatchability. Fresh eg only, can be expected to hatch well

Abundant range of exercise, gre food and animal food are favorable fertility and good hatchability. Not ing less than constitutionally stro breeding stock can produce eggs hi in fertility and hatchabality. The fee ing of dry mash aids in keeping t breeders in condition and increas the fertility. Excessive feeding of w mashes invariably causes infert eggs. Overfeeding causes sluggi ness, and is another fertile cause infertile eggs.

THE GARDEN

Getting Rid of Mealy Bugs.

During the winter months quite number of houseplants such as cole begonias and others are apt to becom infested with the Mealy bug, whi forms a web at the leaf joints, and time the plant becomes seriously i fested. This is one of the worst pe with which the home flower lover h to deal.

If properly understood there ne be no trouble in getting rid of th creatures. Secure some carbolic ac soap, and make a suds about as stro as is used in washing the hands, a use this to wash or spray the infest plants, and the bugs will disappe Several applications should be ma as there are apt to be nits that mig not be reached by the first or eve second application.

The suds will be more effective applied pretty warm. A temperatu that is too great to bear the hand will not injure the plant, but it m not be more than 120 degrees.

Where joints and leaves interf the pests may be reached with feather and removed.

Fall Work.

It is now time to expect frosts mo or less severe, therefore the garden should get all the vegetables that ar to be stored out of harm and ha sufficient covering at hand for the te der crops requiring protection. Th growing season is now over, thou some plants will continue to produ for several weeks if protected fro frost, and the only practical means protecting the large areas again frost is through retarding radiation b obscuring the sky. Those who are en gaged in gardening or orcharding a large scale find this plan very e fective, but the small gardener seldo resorts to it. Fires of damp woo corncobs, straw, hay, leaves, crude o or any other material for fuel thi will make a great deal of smoke wit very little fire, are employed in th large orchard or garden districts whe there is danger of a severe frost o freeze. Brisk fires will do almost much harm as good; it is not the sm that is desired, but the heavy blank of smoke, and the more dense th smoke the better the results. Fi is always kept on hand by those wh intend to employ this method of pro tecting their crops, when all signs late afternoon indicate that a fros may be expected that night, the fire are started some time before the tem perature reaches the danger point.

For the small gardener, however, th most practical plan whereby to protec the tender crops from the early frost is to use coverings of canvas, carpe paper, hay, straw, etc. A considerabl area can be covered in a comparativ ly short time with coverings of th nature, and early in the season suc work pays well. Oftentimes the firs killing frost of the season is succeede by several weeks of warm weathe which brings late vegetables that hav escaped the effects of the frost to ma turity. Late in the season this extr work will hardly prove feasible, bu the gardener who has a nice lot o tomatoes or some similar crop ju coming on when the season of frost arrives will find it profitable to secur plenty of covering material with whic to protect his crops when the firs frost appears. Before frosts arrive, growing tops of the tomato vines ar cut off, the fruit that has already formed will develop and ripen muc faster. Then by covering the vine well when frosts do come, the yie may be prolonged for some time. If you do not care to go to the trouble of covering the vines each night, pic the largest specimens of unripe fruit handling them carefully so as not t bruise them, and place them in a she or in the cellar to ripen.

To get rid of crab grass in a law cut it by hand. As it is an annual need not be dug out by the roots, bu simply cut to prevent it from goin to seed.

SKUNK We pay top prices for Skunk Mink, Muskrat and all raw Fur Prices list free. M. J. Jewett Sons, Redwood, N. Y., Dept.

Veterinary Course at Home

$1500 A YEAR and upwards can be made by taking Veterinary course at home during spare time at small cost. Taught in simplest English. Graduates diploma granted. Graduates assisted in getting locations or positions. Cost within reach of all. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Dr. E. H. Baldwin writes: "I took the course for my own benefit on the farm, but the success I had started me in practice and now I am going night and day. Your course has been worth thousands to me, and will be to any man."

Write for particulars

The London Veterinary Correspondence School Dept. 78 London, Ontario, Can.

BUILD HOUSES FOR BIRDS, FRIENDS OF THE FARMER

Birds may be gathered about us in all seasons of the year with ease and certainty merely by offering what they desire. In winter they are often pushed for food and if we supply this need they will report daily at the lunch counter and help to relieve the tedium of our indoor life. In summer they care less for food provided by their human friends, and other means must be sought to attract them about the home. They appreciate fresh water for bathing and drinking. A shallow pool of varying depth, if only a foot across, becomes, on hot days, a center of attraction for all the birds in the vicinity and it may be made with little effort and material; only a small amount of cement is required, or, if that is lacking, a pan with stones in it, set in the ground, will be equally serviceable. Trees, shrubs and vines bearing fruit relished by birds are great attractions in their season.

Birds are desirable about premises not only on account of their beauty and song, but because of the economic value. There is, therefore, a double purpose in offering them special nesting facilities. If mud is available, swallows, robins and phoebes will find and wall thir nests with it. If we put out feathers, bits of wood, or twine a dozen different kinds of birds will make use of them. If we furnish safe retreats in which they can rear their young comfortably, most of them will be occupied. In fact, no attraction for summer birds is more effectual than a series of houses suited to the needs and habits of the various kinds of house birds.

A few years ago only four species were commonly regarded as house birds—the house wren, the bluebird, the tree swallow and the martin. Since the movement to protect birds and make neighbors of them began, however, their natures and needs have become better understood and it is now known that many other species will avail themselves of houses constructed for them by their human friends. The practice of erecting bird houses in this country, while now nation-wide, is not so common and uniformly distributed as it should be, and more extended provisions of this nature can not fail to result in a largely increased number of house birds.

Tht habit of nesting in bird houses has been adopted by individuals of many species which would not ordinarily be expected to make use of such homes, and this may be taken as indicating that it will become more general from year to year as facilities are afforded and as the number of birds hatched in houses increases.

That western wrens and bluebirds should take as naturally to artificial shelters as did their eastern relatives was to be expected. On the other hand, the use of houses by birds which, until recently, had persistently ignored them is surprising and must be considered a victory for those who have studiously attempted to enlarge their circle of feathered neighbors.

Woodpeckers, nuthatches and titmice excavate their own houses, usually new ones each year, leaving the old homes to less capable architects. Builders of artificial houses generally go to the woodpecker for designs, and by varying styles to suit the tastes of different kinds of birds, have been rewarded by such tenants as chickadees, tufted titmice, white-breasted nuthatches, Bewick and Carolina wrens, violet-green swallows, crested flycatchers, screech owls, sparrow hawks, and even some of the woodpeckers, the master builders themselves. Flickers readily accept houses built according to their standards. Red-headed and golden-fronted woodpeckers are willing occupants of artificial houses, and even the downy woodpecker, that sturdy little carpenter, has, in one instance, at least, deemed such a home a satisfactory abode in which to raise a family. Shelters having one or more sides open are used by birds which would never venture into dark houses suited to woodpeckers. They have been occupied by robins and brown thrashers, and, in one instance, by a song sparrow.

The number of house birds may be still further augmented as time goes on. All the commoner woodpeckers are likely to be included, as are several of the small owls and wrens, and a few of the wild ducks, as the golden-eye. The wood duck is already known to use nesting boxes. Houses set close to streams in the western mountains will probably be occupied by ousels or dippers. Florida grackles sometimes breed in flicker holes and may be expected to occupy houses now and then. In ever locality having trees there is a group of birds ready to appropriate houses when they have the opportunity.

House birds differ decidedly in their requirements. For those which usually excavate homes for themselevs, the diameter of the entrance and the depth and diameter of the cavity must be in accord with their specific standards. Some birds are satisfied with almost any sort of a lodging. Bluebirds and wrens, for example, are content to build in tomato cans, although chickadees and nuthatches disdain them. Wood is a better building material than metal or earthenware. Entrance holes should be countersunk from the outside to exclude rain. Heads of nails and screws should be set rather deeply and covered with putty. All houses should be easy to open for cleaning. A perch at the entrance is unnecessary and may even be an objection, as it is frequently used by English sparrows while they twitter exasperatingly to more desirable occupants. To provide for proper ventilation a row of small holes is sometimes bored just beneath the eaves, but there should never be a ventilating hole lower than the entrance, and joints should be made tight, as drafts of air are dangerous. In case there is danger that rain may be driven in through the door, a small drainage hole, which

Martin house, No. 21, showing roof of martin house attached solidly to pole

will be covered by the nest, may be made in the middle of the floor.

The appearance and durability of houses are improved by a coat of paint. A neutral shade of green or gray is suitable for houses mounted in trees, while those on poles, being conspicuously placed, lend themselves harmoniously to the landscape when painted white.

Possibilities in the way of improvising bird houses with very little work are suggested in this article. Ordinary tomato cans arranged as nests will quickly be tenanted by wrens and bluebirds. The cans ought always to be placed in shaded places, as the metal becomes very hot in the sun.

Ordinary wooden boxes, if clean, can be made into bird houses by merely nailing on a cover and cutting out an entrance hole. Such makeshifts are rarely weatherproof and are never pleasing to the eye. Branches containing real woodpecker holes, when obtainable, are perhaps the best attraction that can be offered most house birds in the breeding season. By carefully fitting such a branch to a fruit or shade tree its foreign origin will scarcely be noticed.

A good house may be made from a log or large branch, hollowed by decay, if it is fitted with a top and bottom. The cover should be put on after the log is fastened into place. Either the top or bottom should be removable. Another way of making a log house is to split a straight-grained log two feet or more in length through the middle and then to cut out a cavity with a gouge. The excavations in the two halves can be made to match exactly by means of a pattern or template having the size and shape desired for the proposed cavity through the plane of cleavage. The top of this house should be covered with tin or zinc to keep out moisture. The halves should be fastened together with screws to allow the house to be taken apart and cleaned. Phoebes like to nest about buildings, and a simple shelf under the roof of a porch or shed is all they require.

A nest shelter designed to be placed in shrubbery for catbirds, brown thrashers and song sparrows requires little lumber or labor, and one may well be placed in every patch of weeds or brush frequented by these birds. Fastened to a large horizontal branch or in a crotch of a tree it is likely to be used by robins.

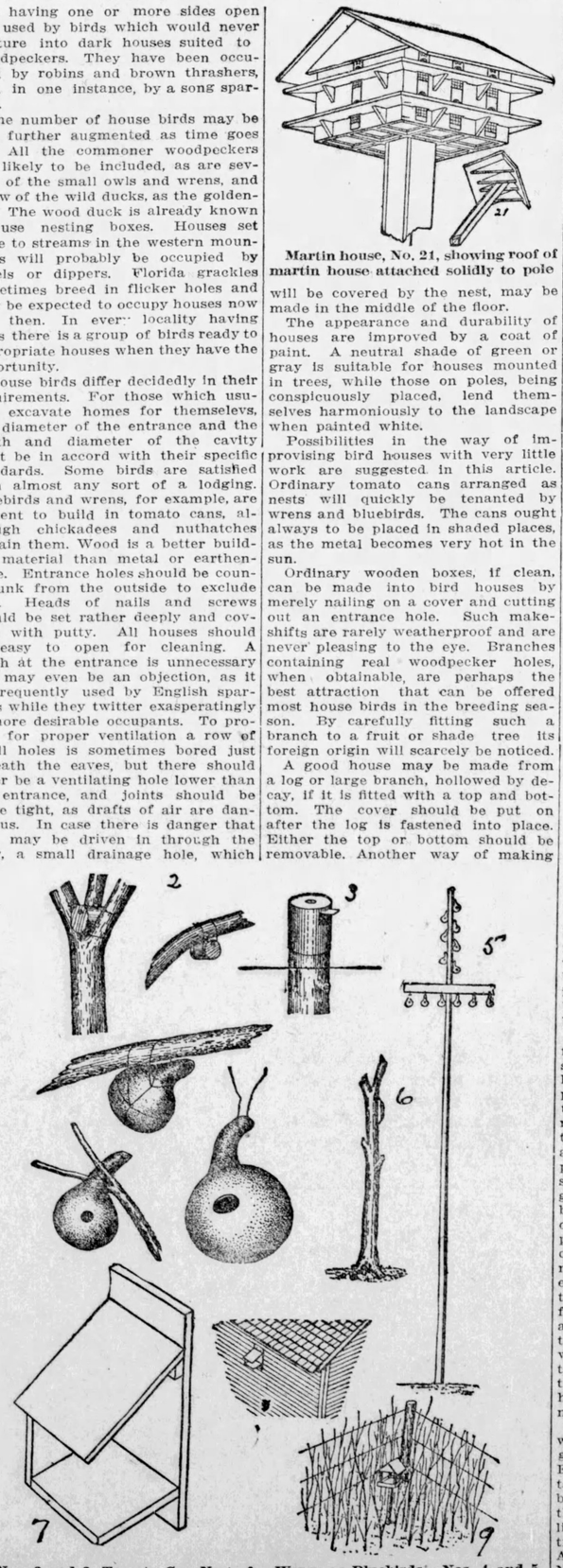
Houses placed on poles are especially suitable for swallows. Bluebirds and wrens also like this kind of a house, but they prefer one with a rather deep cavity. In building a house for flickers it should be so arranged that the roof can be lifted in the same way as a stopper is removed from a bottle. A house suitable for members of the woodpecker family may also be used for nuthatches, titmice and chickadees.

A house designed for wrens and house finches may be placed on a tree or fence post. It should be attached near the eaves of a building. The front gable is open, entrance to the room below being through the rear of the upper floor. The house can be opened for cleaning by lifting out the upper floor.

Martin houses are built on the apartment plan to satisfy the social instinct so marked in martins, but so conspicuously lacking in most other birds. They usually contain not less than 10 or 12 rooms, and for this reason are relatively complicated, especially if they are miniatures of elaborate buildings, as is often the case. Like the single-room houses, they should be easy to inspect and clean from top to bottom, and, if possible, should be made proof against the English sparrow. When a martin house is exposed to strong winds, it may be advisable to attach guy wires to corners of the roof. The pole may be made of a single piece of four-inch galvanized pipe, set in a concrete base. In this case the house should be a cylinder and the roof a cone.

Each spring before birds return from the south, all filth and litter should be carefully removed from bird houses. In addition to the relics of previous occupancy, houses are likely to contain cocoons of insects, and nests of bees or squirrels. Attention to this one item of spring cleaning is a substantial factor in attaching birds permanently to their houses. A little sulphur scattered about a house is a good remedy for parasites. When bluebirds or swallows take possession of a martin house it is a good plan to put up a one-room house in the vicinity and remove the nest from the martin house. Interlopers, thus evicted, often transfer their housekeeping to the small house. Houses designed for woodpeckers should always have an inch or so of sawdust in the bottom for the reception of eggs, as woodpeckers do not gather nest materials. Due attention should be given to repairs. It is easier to keep houses in good order than to build new ones.

Birds have numerous enemies from which a careful landlord will try to guard them. Among these is the English sparrow, whose persistent attacks too often drive more desirable birds away from their nests and from the neighborhood. European starlings, which at present are not distributed beyond a narrow strip of the Atlantic coast region centering about New York are to be condemned for their pernicious interference with native house birds.



Nos. 2 and 3, Tomato Can Nests for Wrens or Bluebirds. Nos. 4 and 5, Nests Made of Gourds for Martins, Wrens or Bluebirds. Nos. 7 and 8, Outdoor Nest Shelf. No. 9, Nest Shelter Mounted on Pole.

ANCE OF EXTRA SESSION IS SEEN

ite Likely to Be Held Up Some Time on Immigration Bill.

shington, Dec. 26.—The senate have 65 legislative days ahead of hen the present session reconvenes day next.

is predicted upon the theory a quorum will be present Tues- which is doubtful. Should a quo- of the senate not be present Tues- if any senator is disposed to ob- he may cause a lot of trouble. re are many predictions that the judging from the way it has out, will not be able to com- the business in hand before when the session ends auto-

To Vote Before January.

re is a large amount of work The immigration bill is the er immediately in hand, and there been so much opposition to it that prospect for an early vote on the ure is not bright. Senator Smith, outh Carolina, who has charge of bill in the senate, believes a vote be had before January, but that is not shared by senators gen-

e senate has not yet taken up any e general appropriation bills. The has passed three of them, is unusual speed for that body. one of them has yet been reported the senate committee.

legislative program of the ad- stration, as it is understood on "bill," includes the following: servation bills, ship purchase bill Philippine bill.

Two Treaties Pressed.

o treaties have the administration tion and will undoubtedly be ed in the senate—the Nicaraguan Colombian treaties.

the opinion of the leaders of the te both will fail.

is the opinion of the leading sena- that, if the President insists upon legislative program, he will make extra session of congress necessary, they do not believe the general ity bills can pass and the important sures the President has in mind There will be a lot of debate on three administration measures— ially upon conservation and the ipmines.

Dewey, at 77, Gets Up at 5, So He Says

Washington, Dec. 26. — Admiral Dewey was 77 years old today. Secretary Daniels, his aides and members of the navy general board called on the admiral at his home, and found him in good spirits and health.

"I feel very proud of the fact," said Secretary Daniels to the admiral, "that you were appointed to the naval academy by a secretary of the navy from North Carolina, Mr. Dobbin."

"I suppose," returned the admiral, "that's why I have been a Democrat ever since." He added he was enjoying life, but that Henry Gassaway Davis had told him he slept too much.

"What time do you go to bed, Mr. Secretary?" asked the admiral.

"Before I came to Washington, when I edited a morning newspaper, I used to get to sleep about 3 a. m.," said Mr. Daniels.

"I have been retiring every night at 10 o'clock," said Admiral Dewey, "and I am up at 5 o'clock every morning, reading the newspapers before anybody else in Washington. Mr. Davis, however, who is 92 years old, and says I'm a mere boy, thinks I'm missing half of life by going to bed so early."

The admiral took his customary drive during the morning, and later received a number of officials and friends.

RECORD EARTHQUAKE SHOCKS

Georgetown Observers Note Disturbance 1,200 Miles Away.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Severe earthquake shocks lasting ten minutes were found recorded on the instruments of the seismic observatory of Georgetown University yesterday.

The center of the disturbance apparently was about 1,200 miles from Washington. The most pronounced motion was in an easterly and westerly direction.

P. O. SANTA CLAUS KEPT BUSY

Estimated 100,000,000 Packages Were Handled Christmas Week.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Preliminary estimates by postoffice officials place the number of parcel post packages handled during the Christmas rush at 100,000,000, and indicated that the total volume of parcel post traffic for 1914 will total nearly one billion packages.

LITERACY TEST A CAMPAIGN ISSUE

Presidential Aspirants Seek to Delay Action on the Bill.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The first skirmish of the presidential campaign of 1916 is destined to take place in the senate within the next two months. The fighting will develop from consideration of the bill which proposes the restriction of immigration by a literacy test of the aliens.

Chief interest in the struggle will attach to the attitude assumed toward the literacy test by the supporters of President Wilson, a recognized candidate for re-election, and by other aspirants to the presidency, of which there are half a dozen in the senate itself.

The aggregation of presidential candidates finds itself caught between two fires in this contest. On the one side is organized labor and the farmers demanding the literacy test and evincing a disposition to visit their displeasure at the polls upon such statesmen as oppose it. On the other is a large element of the foreign-born population of the country denouncing any literacy test and threatening to retire its proponents to private life.

In a general way, the presidential candidate who advocates the literacy test will find favor with the rural voters, but will arouse the opposition of a large proportion of the naturalized citizens of the big cities.

In this predicament the potential presidential candidates would prefer not to be embarrassed by the immigration question in any form between now and November, 1916. They are maneuvering to prevent action upon the bill by the senate at this session. If they succeed they will not be troubled by the question again before the election, for it will be an easy matter to prevent action upon it at the first session of the next congress.

Wilson Against Literacy Test.

President Wilson is against the literacy test, which he has characterized as an unfair and imperfect means of determining the fitness of an immigrant for American citizenship. He does not relish the prospect of passing upon the question should the bill eventually reach the White House for his signature.

He probably would veto the measure, as did Cleveland and Taft, whereupon congress, if given an opportunity, would endeavor to repass it. During the Taft administration the senate did pass the bill over the veto, but the house failed by a narrow margin to follow suit.

Senator Lewis, of Illinois, has undertaken on behalf of the President, the task of defeating the literacy test in the senate. He has polled the opinions and asserted last night that there would be enough votes to eliminate the provision from the bill.

Senator Smith, of South Carolina, chairman of the committee on immigration, disputes Senator Lewis' prediction. He asserts the bill will be forced through with the literacy test intact, and that he will filibuster the consideration of appropriation bills until the senate is willing to act upon the measure.

Labor Leaders Want Action.

The labor leaders have become thoroughly aroused within the last few days by the jockeying of the bill which is going on in the senate. Already they are charging the political managers of the Wilson administration with bad faith. It is hinted that the political strategists of the administration are negotiating a deal with powerful leaders of the foreign-born population to kill the literacy test in return for a pledge of the naturalized vote to Wilson in 1916.

It is alleged that racial influences were widely exerted in behalf of Taft in 1912 because of a promise by his campaign managers that they would use their influence to procure a veto of the literacy test.

That any deal of this character would be countenanced for an instant is indignantly denied by President Wilson's closest friends. By many, however, it is believed that the President, in opposing the literacy test, is seeking to improve his standing with foreign-born voters.

Declared Time for Action.

Advocates of the literacy test contend that it is high time discrimination should be exercised in the admission of aliens. They point out that 300,000 immigrants admitted last year were unable to read or write. This was 26 per cent. of the immigration in 1913. More than half of the southern Italians were illiterate.

Although immigration has fallen off 80 per cent. since the war began, the influx from southern Italy has not greatly diminished. Moreover, it is contended that now is the time to adopt measures to restrict the admission of undesirables, when the tide of immigration begins to flow back after the war.

EVERYBODY DENIES ALL PEACE OVERTURES

Washington, Dec. 26.—The Russian ambassador, Mr. Bakhmeteff, last night emphatically denied published reports that overtures for peace between Russia and Germany were under way. He says the report was absurd on its face and without foundation in fact.

Washington, Dec. 26.—The Austrian ambassador, Dr. Constantin Dumba, issued a statement last night denying as absolutely unfounded published reports that Austria-Hungary is tired of the war or has made unofficial overtures to the allies.

Vienna, Dec. 26.—"Austria is not seeking peace. She sees no reason for seeking peace. The Germanic nations are pledged to act together in making war and in making peace. Reports that Austria intends to desert her ally are base lies."

In these words, Count Leopold Berchtold, foreign minister and head of the Austro-Hungarian cabinet, today answered the rumors circulated in the best newspapers of France and England that his government was trying to effect peace with Russia and Servia.

FEATHER BED BARGAINS

$10.00 buys from us one 40-pound feather bed; 1 pair 6-pound feather pillows, all new feathers, best grade ticking; pair full size blankets; 1 full size comfort; 2 pairs lace curtains and 1 pair lace pillow shams, all shipped, for only $10.00. Biggest bargain ever offered. Safe delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Mail money order today or write for full particulars.

CAROLINA BEDDING COMPANY, Dept. 1201, Greensboro, N. C.

40 lb.—FEATHER BEDS—$7.00

New, clean, odorless, sanitary and dustless feathers. Best Ticking, 6 pound pillows $1.00 per pair. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write for FREE catalog and our wonderful SPECIAL OFFER. AGENTS WANTED.

SOUTHERN FEATHER & PILLOW CO. Dept. 1213 Greensboro, N. C.

Was More Lucky at Baltimore Than Father

MISS GENEVIEVE CLARK
COPYRIGHT 1912 BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

MISS CLARK TO WED EDITOR

Speaker's Daughter's Romance Began at Baltimore Convention.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Numerous messages of congratulation from all parts of the country were received today by Miss Genevieve Clark, daughter of Speaker and Mrs. Champ Clark, whose engagement to James M. Thompson, publisher of the New Orleans Item, was announced last night. The wedding will probably take place in June at the Clark home in Bowling Green, Mo. Numerous social affairs will be given for Miss Clark in Washington during the balance of the winter and spring. The bride-elect is 20 years old, and first met Mr. Thompson at the Baltimore convention. Mr. Thompson is a native of Summit Peak, W. Va., and is a graduate of John Hopkins University of Baltimore.

HAD MOST FOREST FIRES THIS YEAR

But Loss in 1914 Is Not as Great as at Other Times.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Although the present year has been the worst in the history of the forest service in the matter of forest fires, the value of the timber destroyed was only 6.3 per cent of that which was lost in 1910, which was the worst of the previous years.

Chief Forester Graves has intalled an interesting exhibit in his office, consisting of maps of the timbered areas of the country, on which he has planted a "forest" of pins to designate the areas in which fires have occurred this year.

Up to December 1 there were 6,112 fires, which threatened the national forests and which were fought by the fire fighters of the forest service. Of these 81 per cent were put out before they covered ten acres.

More Fires This Year.

The total number of fires this year is about 1,000 greater than those which occurred in 1910, when terrible conflagrations swept the forests of many parts of the west, especially in northern Montana and Idaho. In that year practically one-half the fires exceeded ten acres in extent.

Preliminary estimates of the losses caused by forest fires this year indicate that the total probably will not exceed $400,000. The fires of 1910 were estimated to have caused a loss of timber valued at $6,500,000.

The chief forester believes the saving of timber from loss this year was due to greater efficiency of the fire fighting force, and the prompt expenditure of money, even beyond the amount appropriated for fire fighting by congress.

Congress appropriated $150,000 for this purpose in the agricultural bill for the current fiscal year, and the expenses of fire fighting exceeded that amount by $349,000, for which amount Secretary Houston has asked congress to make an emergency appropriation.

Droughts a Cause.

The forest fires this year, as in 1910, were caused by protracted droughts, which, combined with high winds, made the work of protecting the forests exceedingly difficult.

Since 1910, however, the system of protecting forests has been developed to a much greater degree of efficiency. In Montana and Idaho alone approximately 2,000 fires were put out, and the bodies of timber which were threatened by these fires had a total value of $59,000,000. This was the same region in which the heaviest losses took place in 1910.

SAY GUTIERREZ HAS QUIT

Carranza Agents Say They Have Won President.

Washington, Dec. 28. — President Gutierrez has resigned and has pledged support to Carranza, according to advices to the Carranza agency here, today, from the constitutionalist representative at Galveston. The agency had no confirmation of this report from other sources.

Information also came from Galveston that the Villa forces are evacuating Mexico City. This step was taken by Villa, the agency believes, to save his lines of communication in the north and to prevent the capture of Torreon, Chihuahua and Juarez.

The whereabouts of Gutierrez is not known to the agency, but the last advices stated that he was making his way towards San Luis Potosi.

FRANCHISE RIGHT OFFERED INDIANS

Federal Guardianship to Be Removed From Red Men, Is Policy.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Indians are to be given the ballot. Secretary Lane has begun acting on his newly announced policy of freeing the Indians from federal guardianship.

Three men are to be appointed by the secretary of the interior to spend their time on reservations investigating and reporting upon Indians ready for citizenship. These men will report through the Indian bureau and the secretary of the interior will pass upon each case as rapidly as possible. Individual Indians will thus be admitted to citizenship as fast as it seems clear that they are equipped to protect themselves. It is believed that before long the Creek and Cherokee nations will become full citizens of the United States.

The difference between this new policy and the old is that heretofore Indians have been given citizenship on their application, but now the government is to take the initiative and to hand the Indian his citizenship papers when he is ready for them, whether he applies or not.

Few Indians know that there is a law admitting them to citizenship on application. Most of them are not ready for it. For this reason Secretary Lane believes that the government ought to take the lead. It should decide when an Indian is ready to take care of himself and thereupon see that he does it.

"The Indian problem," said the secretary, "is much more complex today than it was at the start. Then it was thought the problem was solved by sending the Indians across the Mississippi, and that with liquor and modern civilization they would become extinct as a race by the time the whites had settled that far west. But we have reached 2,000 miles west of them and they are still there in increasing numbers. Now our problem is to assimilate them into our citizenship.

"And a most desirable contribution they will make to our citizenship, if properly developed. The dislike which many people have for the Indian is a dislike not of the real Indian, but of the creature that has resulted from the government's guardianship over him."

More teachers will be wanted, and fewer lawyers; teachers with enthusiasm and sympathy, not learned but wise—teachers who are helpers and farmers, who may not know how to write ideal reports, but who do know how to trust and secure trust. An Indian cannot be made to do things, it is assumed, but he can be led, and it is the purpose under the new policy to control less and help more. Paternalism is to give way to fraternalism.

It is deemed desirable to protect the Indians' property from those who would despoil it, but infinitely more important to the Indian to learn how to earn a dollar by an honest day's work. It is not expected that the Indian will rise to independence without stumbling, but it is thought he will gain confidence through each experience.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR SENDS THANKS FOR XMAS GIFTS

Washington, Dec. 26.—The Austrian emperor has expressed his thanks to President Wilson, through Ambassador Penfield for the American Christmas gifts distributed yesterday among young soldiers. The dispatch also explained the retreat from Servia as the result of bad weather and names Archduke Eugene as chief commander of the Austrian Balkan forces.

RUSSIA GIVES LAND TO JAPAN FOR BIG GUNS

Washington, Dec. 26.—Russia has ceded to Japan its half of the Island of Sakhalin for some heavy guns, according to official advices received at the Japanese embassy today from Tokio.

Russia owned the island until September, 1905. The southern half was ceded to Japan by the Portsmouth treaty.

Would Withhold War Supplies From Europe

SENATOR JOHN D. WORKS

Washington, Dec. 23.—Several members of congress are seeking to prevent the sale of all arms, ammunition and armament to the nations now at war. Senator John D. Works of California, Republican, would go even further. He has introduced a bill prohibiting the exportation of any material or articles used in the promotion of the war. He would hold up not only arms and ammunition, but all shoes, blankets, foodstuffs and other things used to sustain the armies of Europe. He would starve the belligerents into making peace through cutting off their principal source of supply. All of these proposals are being made in congress in the face of the fact that there is no prohibition in any treaty or in international law against the shipping of arms, ammunition and armament to belligerents. There are now six bills of this character pending in congress, all having been introduced recently. Besides the Hitchcock and Works bills, Representative Bartholdt of Missouri, Lobeck of Nebraska, and Vollmer of Iowa, all of German descent, have introduced similar measures.

The RETURN *of* TARZAN

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

beloved African jungle than did the noisy and garish streets surrounding it. If you are familiar with your Paris, you will recall the narrow, forbidding precincts of the Rue Maule. If you are not, you need but ask the police about it to learn that in all Paris there is no street to which you should give a wider berth after dark.

On this night Tarzan had proceeded some two squares through the dense shadows of the squalid old tenements which line this dismal way when he was attracted by screams and cries for help from the third floor of an opposite building. The voice was a woman's. Before the echoes of her first cries had died Tarzan was bounding up the stairs, and through the dark corridors, to her rescue.

At the end of the corridor on the third landing a door stood slightly ajar, and from within Tarzan heard again the same appeal that had lured him from the street. Another instant found him in the center of a dimly lighted room. An oil lamp burned upon a high, old-fashioned mantel, casting its dim rays over a dozen repulsive figures. All but one were men. The other was a woman of about 30. Her face, marked by low passions and dissipation, might once have been lovely. She stood with one hand at her throat, crouching against the farther wall.

"Help, monsieur," she cried in a low voice, as Tarzan entered the room; "they were killing me."

As Tarzan turned toward the men about him he saw the crafty, evil faces of habitual criminals. He wondered that they had made no effort to escape. A movement behind caused him to turn. Two things his eyes saw, and one of them caused him considerable wonderment. A man was sneaking stealthily from the room, and in the brief glance that Tarzan had of him he saw that it was Rokoff.

But the other thing that he saw was of more immediate interest. It was a great brute of a fellow tiptoeing upon him from behind with a huge bludgeon in his hand, and then, as the man and his confederates saw that he was discovered, there was a concerted rush upon Tarzan from all sides. Some of the men drew knives. Others picked up chairs, while the fellow with the bludgeon raised it high above his head in a mighty swing that would have crushed Tarzan's head had it ever descended upon it.

But the brain, and the agility, and the muscles that had coped with the mighty strength and cruel craftiness of Sabor and Numa in the fastness of their savage jungle were not to be so easily subdued as these apaches of Paris had believed.

Selecting his most formidable antagonist, the fellow with the bludgeon, Tarzan charged full upon him, dodging the falling weapon, and catching the man a terrific blow on the point of the chin that felled him in his tracks.

Then he turned upon the others. This was sport. He was reveling in the joy of battle and the lust of blood. As though it had been but a brittle shell, to break at the least rough usage, the thin veneer of his civilization fell from him, and 10 burly villains found themselves penned in a small room with a wild and savage beast, against whose steel muscles their puny strength was less than futile.

At the end of the corridor without stood Rokoff, waiting the outcome of the affair. He wished to be sure that Tarzan was dead before he left, but it was not a part of his plan to be one of those within the room when the murder occurred.

The woman still stood where she had when Tarzan entered, but her face had undergone a number of changes with the few minutes which had elapsed. From the semblance of distress which it had worn when Tarzan first saw it, it had changed to one of craftiness as he had wheeled to meet the attack from behind; but the change Tarzan had not seen.

Later an expression of surprise and then one of horror superseded the others. And who may wonder. For the immaculate gentleman her cries had lured to what was to have been his death had been suddenly metamorphosed into a demon of revenge. Instead of soft muscles and a weak resistance, she was looking upon a veritable Hercules gone mad.

"Mon Dieu!" she cried. "He is a beast!" for the strong, white teeth of the ape-man had found the throat of one of his assailants, and Tarzan fought as he had learned to fight with the great bull apes of the tribe of Kerchak.

He was in a dozen places at once, leaping hither and thither about the room in sinuous bounds that reminded the woman of a panther she had seen at the zoo. Now a wrist bone snapped in his iron grip, now a shoulder was wrenched from its socket as he forced a victim's arm backward and upward.

With shrieks of pain the men escaped into the hallway as quickly as they could, but even before the first one staggered, bleeding and broken, from the room Rokoff had seen enough to convince him that Tarzan would not be the one to lie dead in that house this night, and so the Russian had hastened to a nearby den and telephoned the police that a man was committing murder on the third floor of the Rue Maule, 27.

When the officers arrived they found three men groaning on the floor, a frightened woman lying upon a filthy bed, her face buried in her arms, and what appeared to be a well dressed young gentleman standing in the center of the room awaiting the re-enforcements which he thought the footsteps of the officers hurrying up the stairway had announced — but they were mistaken in the last; it was a wild beast that looked upon them through those narrowed lids and steel gray eyes. With the smell of blood the last vestige of civilization had deserted Tarzan, and now he stood at bay, like a lion surrounded by hunters, awaiting the next overt act, and crouching to charge its author.

"What has happened here?" asked one of the policemen.

Tarzan explained briefly, but when he turned to the woman for confirmation of his statement he was appalled by her reply.

"He lies!" she screamed shrilly, addressing the policemen. "He came to my room while I was alone, and for no good purpose. When I repulsed him he would have killed me had not my screams attracted these gentlemen, who were passing the house at the time. He is a devil monsieurs; alone he has all but killed ten men with his bare hands and his teeth."

So shocked was Tarzan by her ingratitude that for a moment he was struck dumb. The police were inclined to be a little skeptical, for they had had other dealings with this same lady and her lovely coterie of gentlemen friends. However, they were policemen, not judges, so they decided to place all the inmates of the room under arrest, and let another, whose business it was, separate the innocent from the guilty.

But they found that it was one thing to tell this well dressed young man that he was under arrest, but quite another to enforce it.

"I am guilty of no offense," he said quietly. "I have but sought to defend myself. I do not know why the woman has told you what she has. She can have no enmity against me, for never until I came to this room in response to her cries for help had I seen her."

"Come, come," said one of the officers; "there are judges to listen to all that," and he advanced to lay his hand upon Tarzan's shoulder. An instant later he lay crumpled in a corner of the room, and then, as his comrades rushed in upon the ape-man, they experienced a taste of what the apaches had but recently gone through. So quickly and so roughly did he handle them that they had not even an opportunity to draw their revolvers.

During the brief fight Tarzan had noted the open window, and beyond the stem of a tree or a telegraph pole—he could not tell which. As the last officer went down, one of his fellows succeeded in drawing his revolver, and from where he lay on the floor fired at Tarzan. The shot missed, and before the man could fire again Tarzan had swept the lamp from the mantel and plunged the room in darkness.

The next they saw was a lithe form spring to the sill of the open window, and leap, pantherlike, onto the pole across the walk. When the police gathered themselves together and reached the street their prisoner was nowhere to be seen.

They did not handle the woman and the men who had not escaped any too gently when they took them to the station; they were a very sore and humiliated detail of police. It galled them to think that it would be necessary to report that a single unarmed man had wiped the floor with the whole lot of them, and then escaped them as easily as though they had not existed.

The officer who had remained in the street swore than no one had leaped from the window or left the building from the time they entered until they had come out. His comrades thought that he lied, but they could not prove it.

When Tarzan found himself clinging to the pole outside the window, he followed his jungle instinct and looked below for enemies before he ventured down. It was well he did, for just beneath him stood a policeman. Above Tarzan saw no one, so he went up instead of down.

The top of the pole was opposite the roof of the building, so it was but the work of an instant for the muscles that had for years sent him hurtling through the treetops of his primeval forest to carry him across the little space between the pole and the roof. From one building he went to another, and so on, with much climbing, until at a cross street he discovered another pole, down which he ran to the ground.

For a square or two he ran swiftly; then he turned into a little all-night cafe, and in the lavatory removed the evidences of his overroof promenade from hands and clothes. When he emerged a few moments later it was to saunter slowly on toward his apartments.

Not far from them he came to a well-lighted boulevard which it was necessary to cross. As he stood directly beneath a brilliant arc light, waiting for a limousine that was approaching to pass him, he heard his name called in a sweet feminine voice. Looking up, he met the smiling eyes of Olga de Coude as she leaned forward upon the back seat of the machine. He bowed very low in response to her friendly greeting. When he straightened up the machine had borne her away.

Rokoff and the Countess de Coude both in the same evening, he soliloquized; Paris is not so large, after all.

To Be Continued.

Fathers should use great care these days not to be too rough when playing with the children's toys. A broken toy means a sad heart.

High Grade Sewing Machines

From Factory to Farm

$12.50

Send for our new big free book which tells how the Weekly Blade has arranged with a great factory to supply Blade readers direct. Middlemen's profits and expenses are all eliminated.

The model we offer at $12.50 is as good as any $30 machine an agent might offer. It is a strictly reliable machine—for every kind of coarse and fine sewing. It is sturdy. It will never get "cranky" or out of order. It has a drophead, five drawers; is made of selected golden oak, with straight front. The head is high and roomy. The bed is 12¼x6¼ inches. The frame is handsomely finished in hard baked black enamel, with colored ornamentation. All bright parts are nickel plated on copper and polished. Full equipment is included—all accessories—and book of instruction. Write for the details of this and other models of Blade Sewing Machines,

Weekly Blade, Premium Dept., Toledo, O.

FINNS SAFE BACK OF SNOW AND ICE

Nature Will Provide Cold Ramparts for Months to Come.

Washington, Dec. 26.—One of the most isolated of all the regions belonging to the belligerent powers in Europe's great war is Finland. It is 5,000 miles nearer the scene of hostilities than far-eastern Russia, and yet it is now safe behind ramparts of ice and snow for many months to come. The story of the Finland of today is told in a statement given to the press by the National Geographic Society, which follows:

"Finland, the enlarged isthmus which joins Sweden, Norway and Lapland to the continent of Europe, and which is about two-thirds surrounded by the waters of the gulfs of Finland and Bothnia and by those of the White sea, is somewhat larger than the combined area of the states of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina. Its population is upward of 3,000,000 souls, in spite of the fact that its extreme southern boundary is as far north as Cape Farewell, Greenland. Its latitude corresponds generally to the southern half of Alaska.

"Yet in spite of this far-northern position of Finland it imports nearly $100,000,000 worth of merchandise every year and exports about $70,000,000 worth of commodities—these being made up principally of wood, fish and butter.

"Finland's foreign trade has expanded rapidly during the past 20 years. The growth in its exports has been steady, and their nature is such as to insure them firm markets regardless of seasons, modes, political situations, or of the general depression of business. Under all conditions, the foodstuffs of Finland, butter, fish and, in lesser quantity, grain, find their way readily into the markets of Europe. Also, there is an increasing demand for Finland's wood pulp for the manufacture of paer.

"Finland is a wonderful dairy land, possessing 1,500,000 cows, or one cow to every two people. Dairy cattle from Denmark have been used to improve the native breed, and this outlying country is fast becoming one of Europe's most important creameries. It exports annually about 28,000,000 pounds of butter, considerable of which is imported by Denmark, there mixed with Danish butter, and reexported as a native product.

"The forests of Finland are its greatest natural wealth. They furnish the sole fuel of the Finnish people. The Finns heat and energize their country with wood, burning wood in their homes, factory furnaces, railway trains, steamboats and upon the rocky soils to fertilize them."

DRYS TO HOLD CONGRESS

Will Meet July 6 at Atlantic City.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Prohibition enthusiasts throughout the country will hold a five days' congress in Atlantic City, beginning July 6, next. The Shepard-Hobson joint resolution, pending in congress, for the submission to the states of a constitutional amendment providing for national prohibition, will be considered. This was announced here today by the Anti-Saloon League of America, by which the congress has been called and under whose auspices it will be held.

RING AND BRACELET GIVEN

Sell 6 boxes Rosebud Salve at 25c a box; great remedy for burns, cuts, sprains, piles, catarrh, corns, bunions, etc., return the $1.50 and we will promptly send this gold filled wedding ring absolutely free as a gold laid bracelet, warranted, or choice from large catalog. Send no Money, we trust you. ROSEBUD PERFUME CO. Box 71, Woodsboro, Md.

This offer made by old reliable firm estab. 22 years.

HOME FOLKS **What 15c Will Do!**

You have wished for a paper that gives all the news of the world, and that tells the truth and only the truth. The **Pathfinder** is just the paper you have been longing for, and the little matter of **15c** in stamps will bring it to you every Saturday for **13** weeks on trial. The **Pathfinder** is an illustrated weekly, **printed from large, easy reading type,** published at the Nation's Capital, for the Nation; now in its **22nd** year of increasing success. This paper fills the bill without emptying the purse; it costs but **$1** a year. If you want to keep posted on what is going on in the world, at the least expense of time or money this is your means. If you want a paper in your home which is sincere, reliable, entertaining, wholesome, the **Pathfinder** is yours. If you would appreciate a paper which puts everything clearly, fairly, briefly—here it is. Send **15c** to show that you might like such a paper, and we will send the **Pathfinder** on probation **13** weeks. The 15c does not repay us, but we are glad to invest in New Friends. Address **The Pathfinder, Box H, Washington, D. C.**

BLADE PATTERNS LATEST FASHIONS

The Blade will supply its readers with patterns of these designs at the price of 10 cents for each pattern. The patterns are perfect fitting. All seams allowed. Full directions for making. In ordering give size, number, name, etc.

Address: Pattern Department, The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

6880—Ladies' Apron.

This covers the entire front of the dress and the skirt portion of sides and back. It may be made of gingham, calico and other wash materials. The pattern is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material.

6818—Ladies' Waist.

No waist could be prettier or more simple. A group of tucks lengthwise of the shoulder takes the place of a yoke and provides fullness. Sleeves and body are in one and a handsome flare collar trims the neck.

The pattern is cut in sizes 34 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 1½ yards of 44 inch material, with ¾ yard of 27 in. contrasting goods to trim.

6913—Ladies' Night Gown.

This night gown is cut in one piece and made to be slipped on over the head. The pattern, 6913, is cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches, bust measure. Medium size requires 3½ yards of 45-inch material, with 1 yard of 27 in. contrasting goods to trim.

5809—Ladies' Dress.

A plain house dress with a short tuck at each shoulder in front, short sleeves and open neck. The skirt has four gores and is without fullness at the top. It closes in the front.

The pattern is cut in sizes 32 to 44 inches bust measure. Medium size requires 5¼ yards of 36 in. material, with 1 yd. of 27 in. contrasting goods to trim.

6943—Girl Doll's Set of Clothes.

The set consists of blouse, hat and bloomers or skirt. The skirt is set on the outside of the waist, which is in Dutch style with front closing.

The pattern is cut in sizes for dolls measuring from 14 to 26 inches in length; 24-in. size requires for skirt cut straight or bias a yard of 27 in. material for bloomers, ⅝ yd. of 27 in. goods, and for blouse and hat 1 yd. of 27 in. width.

5364—Girls' Dress.

Made with a three gore skirt joined to an underwaist and opening in the back. The blouse has a tuck at each side of the panel front and the closing at one side of it. Sleeves are long or short and inside the open neck is a detachable shield. There is also a wide sailor collar.

The pattern is cut in sizes 10 and 12 years. Medium size requires 2¾ yds. of 36 in. material for waist, ½ yd. of 27 in. contrasting and ⅞ yd. of 36 in. lining.

6971—Child's Dress.

Long waisted blouse, with diagonal front closing, drop shoulder and bishop sleeves, long or short. Fancy collar and small shield. The skirt is straight and pleated. The pattern is cut in sizes 4, 6 and 8 years. Medium size requires two yards of 44-inch material, with seven-yard of 27-inch contrasting goods to trim, as shown.

6878—Ladies' Skirt.

Made with a panel front and a panel tunic effect, over half gored front. Suitable for one or two materials, or better, for flannel and serge. The skirt is cut in 7 sizes, waist measure 22 to 34 inches. Medium size requires 2¼ yards of 36-inch material, with 1¾ yards of 44 or 44-inch plain goods.

EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER

We publish a quarterly Fashion Magazine, called EVERY WOMAN HER OWN DRESSMAKER, which illustrates 200 practical styles for ladies, misses and children.

We will send the latest issue of this book for 2c, postage prepaid, if ordered at the same time that a pattern is ordered.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1914.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.....Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover each week all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is one of the strongest and most thoughtful in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is especially prepared for the American home.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID.

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

The Weekly Blade has over a million readers a week.

Happiness is an inside feeling.

It is too much to expect the jury to hang the hero.

Not all common people possess common sense.

Harry Thaw's case shows how foolish it is to go insane.

Nobody worried about our unpreparedness for war taxes.

A bit of scenery always looks good in a picture. Man rarely does.

The lazy man's idea of peace is to beat all the spears into fishhooks.

Some men would be angry if their wives didn't drive them to drink.

Half the world does not know what the other half got for Christmas.

Many things happen as they should. The world's biggest man lives in Texas.

When a man boasts of being self-made he throws himself open to critical inspection.

Whatever secret is connected with General Carranza's chin will probably be buried with him.

French soldiers are going to give up red breeches. They are a mark for bullets and bulls.

Maybe Mexico's object in life is to make the United States appreciate Canada as a neighbor.

A man with two chins always looks as if he could live about six weeks without anything to eat.

Uncle John Rockefeller says Ohio is not his home. This eliminates him as a presidential possibility.

Some men drink whisky because they don't feel well, and others pour it down because they feel good.

What has become of the old-fashioned small boy who used to be mean because he had a big brother?

Photographers have a way of making Uncle John Rockefeller look as if he enjoys every cent he possesses.

Most children hope father and mother will be better parents in 1915, but children are not all optimists.

President Wilson is looking for four Democrats of intelligence and common sense, and he is a patient man.

Jacob Riis, when he died, didn't leave much money, but he left $1,400 more than a millionaire can take with him.

Mount Lessen has had its sity-fourth eruption. Lessen doesn't wear out from firing, like many of the big guns.

The Maine parents who christened their new baby Berlin Paris seem to have carried their neutrality beyond all demands.

A New York girl went five thousand miles to get married. War between the sexes may as well be postponed until she returns.

A Minneapolis man's wife has run away from him fifty-one times, and he is so tired of seeing her come back that he wants a divorce.

Joaquin Miller, the poet, left an estate of $50,000. It is no longer bad form for a poet to own some of the scenery of which he sings.

A Milwaukee man drank a quart of brandy on a bet. He might as well have gone to Dixmude and let an exploding shell hit him.

Always looks to us as if the work of tearing the last sheet off the calendar ought to be attended with some sort of impressive ceremony.

The college professor may be right about the pains of starvation. Anyway, they couldn't be much worse than the pains of overeating.

Chinamen are going to celebrate the American New Year, and they ought to be able to do it as well as Americans. It requires no special talent.

Von Heering praises the English soldiers. Joffre compliments the German infantrymen. Beating your adversary into respect for you still has its merits.

President Wilson does not believe the country is ripe for nation-wide prohibition. Something like the fellow who can't go home until he gets one more drink.

Santa Claus is busy one day in the year. The stork has all seasons for his own, and yet finds time to stand around on one leg and maintain a contemplative mood.

William Howard Taft says: "An appointment usually makes one ingrate and ten enemies." But in spite of this politics continues to be an irresistible attraction to many.

Germany is levying a tax on Belgium bachelors. The same thing might be done to the bachelors of this country if we had an army the size of Germany's to back up the levy.

Some men are so full of life and energy that we believe, if they could get the influence of their minds to working on a crawfish, they would succeed in converting it into a progressive movement.

A Pennsylvania man is suing his wife for $50,000 damages, because she is so charming that she controls him, psychologically and absolutely, at will. As a matter of fact, he isn't damaged, he is blessed. Furthermore, if she has such perfect control over him she will have him withdrawing the damage suit before the end of the holidays.

LAW MIGHTIER THAN MONEY

The gifted and highly costly Thaw attorneys have searched and examined every inch of the barrier of the law, and have not found a break or a crack or a knot-hole through which their client could crawl. It was murderer proof. It was money tight.

Harry Thaw, after his little excursion across a national frontier and a state border line, will have to go back whence he came, considerably poorer for his trip, a good deal less cocksure as to the power of dollars.

For a time it looked as if a technicality has been designed and constructed that would force the capitulation of the statutes made and provided. It took the first lines of defense. But the supreme court of the United States waved the technicality aside as of no strength and power whatever. We do not regard it as a thing to debate, said the court.

The law, the courts, the entire institution for the preservation of order and the punishment of crime, were on trial in this case. It was a test between the judicial system and a bank roll. The bank roll failed. The law, the courts, the state itself, are to be congratulated. They have proved themselves—as they should be—mightier than money.

THE MILEAGE GRAFT

The mileage allowance of congressmen is to stand at 20 cents, the same as it was when the statesman traveled by stagecoach, broke his journey every hundred miles or so to nurse his bruises, paid for every ounce of baggage above that which he could hold on his lap, feed a score of porters for one he fees now.

The house of representatives has once more voted down the proposal to bring this allowance into keeping with the modern costs of transportation. Twenty cents a mile mounts up into fat sum, particularly if the congressman lives the distance of a day or two from the capital. The saving above actual expenses will buy the Christmas presents for the family, help to square accounts with the campaign costs, pay the interest on the note.

Naturally, a congressman hates to loosen his grip upon this graft. It blinds him to the fact that taking it helps to loosen his grip upon his job.

ARTISTS IN MAN-KILLING

Judging by his photographs, there is nothing brutal or bloody-minded about John Hays Hammond, Jr. He looks to be a mild-mannered young man, who would step aside to avoid treading on a worm, who would subscribe liberally to humane societies, who would go as far as anyone in prosecuting cases of cruelty that came under his notice.

Yet young Hammond is the inventor of two mechanisms which vastly increase the deadliness of warfare. One of them increases the efficiency of torpedoes by permitting their guidance from shore. A torpedo, for example, which misses its aim, may be turned around and sent again and again after its quarry until either its motor is run down or it hits true. The other invention is said to be a projectile which scatters molten steel over the object of attack, and, as if this were not enough, permeates the air with poisonous gases.

If we could know the designers of engines of destruction, from the ancient who devised the catapult down to the engineers of the Krupp plant, we would probably find them not the least homicidal of instinct. Their ingenuity has simply been turned in the direction of man-killing by some casual interest or some pressing national need. Perhaps we have some cause for thankfulness that Thomas Edison's mechanical development was during a period when deep peace brooded over his country.

THE PROHIBITION VOTE

The vote on the prohibition resolution in the house of representatives shows, as few other things have shown, the sentiment for prohibition in this country.

With few exceptions, the members voted as the majority of their constituents back home would have had them vote, whether or not that coincided with their personal opinions. They could not have afforded to do anything else. The views on the liquor issue are so sharply defined in every congressional district that a vote contrary to the ruling sentiment might, in the very moment of its casting, have spelled the retirement of the representative who failed to represent his people.

As more than half of the representatives supported the resolution, it can safely be assumed that more than half of the voters of the United States favor prohibition.

It is a tremendous showing for temperance, a tremendous showing of the hatred of the liquor evil. As it plainly indicates a consistent increase in the feeling against alcohol, it points to a day when two-thirds of the representatives will vote the submission of national prohibition to the states. That will mean, shortly after, the end of the whisky traffic in this country.

LAWS THAT HAMPER

A good deal of export trade is lost to the United States because the returns would not pay individual manufacturers and dealers to campaign for it, establish agencies and carry the accounts.

If combinations could be established the costs could be kept down, and, in time, the trade could be made profitable. But Uncle Sam has a strong prejudice against combinations, even when they in no way affect the interests of American citizens. An attempt was once made to arrange with the department of justice for a friendly suit to determine whether the Sherman anti-trust law governed foreign business. The government did not take to the idea. It would not help a bit. The inference the corporatons concerned were to draw was that the department of justice thought combination wrong, even if it meant no more than that competing firms joined forces to charter a ship and form a selling agency in a foreign country.

The administration at Washington has indicated an eagerness to help in the development of foreign trade. Here is an opportunity to do one thing—strike out the foolish sections of the Sherman law which hamper trade and industry and in no wise help any one at all—if you count out foreign competitors.

TOO MUCH FOR GERMANS

If you had kept account of the number of times the dispatches reported the shifting of German troops from the western front to the eastern and the eastern front to the western—and had believed the reports and rumors—you would gather the impression that the German soldiery spent most of its time on the trains.

For the distance between northern France and Russian Poland is not a mere step. It is not less than 600 miles as the bird flies. Most of the trains would have to travel as far as from here to New York, some of them considerably farther. Moving troops involves a good deal more than moving the soldiers. Their arms have to be carried, their baggage, their wagons, their cooking equipment, their quartermaster and commissary outfits.

The Germans have organized their transport service to a remarkable point of efficiency. But it is altogether doubtful if it is so beautifully organized that armies can be thrown from one theatre of war to another so easily and simply as the news would appear to indicate.

DISTINCTION

Every man has something which gives him a claim upon distinction. This man was the head of his class, the other consistently its foot. One has traveled far and looked into the bright face of danger, another has confined his traveling to street cars and knows adventure only as he finds it in the books. Something, big or little, provides each individual with the satisfaction that he is not as other men.

It was the privilege of Mr. William E. Chaffee to shake hands with John Tyler, President of the United States by reason of William Henry Harrison's death. Thereafter, Mr. Chaffee shook hands with James K. Polk, with Zachary Taylor, with Franklin Pierce, with James Buchanan, with the great Lincoln, the Tennessean Johnson, the soldier Grant, all of the Presidents since, until the eclipse of Taft and the shining forth of Woodrow Wilson. Soon—and with due formality and the realization on both sides of the importance of the event—Mr. Chaffee will grasp the hand of the present master of the White House. No one else in all this country can boast the thing that Mr. Chaffee, aged 92, can. If ever another started in the race with him, he is moldering in the grave. The rival, triumphant, is about to better his already unrivaled record.

This worthy gentleman is proud of his distinction. It is as great in his eyes, we cannot doubt, as having himself been President. So all of us may take pride in our claims upon glory, be they great or the very smallest.

SPECIAL NOTICE

To Subscribers Whose Time Expires in January

We have just mailed to all of our subscribers whose time expires during the month of January our special propositions for renewals and the raising of clubs. When you receive your notice, please read the several propositions carefully; you will find them exceedingly liberal, and we feel confident that you not only will renew promptly, but that you will induce a large number of your friends and neighbors to join with you.

The Toledo Weekly Blade is gaining friends daily and this, the seventy-ninth year of its existence, finds it more popular than at any time during its long and successful career. This is due to the fact that The Blade is a valuable cheer-giving weekly visitor and just the kind of a newspaper to spread the atmosphere of purity in the home. Its policy is always constructive and it stands for our national ideal of better homes and better Americans.

The great popularity of the Blade, together with the exceptionally low price, makes it very easy to raise a large club and as an appreciation for assistance in helping us to enlarge our list of subscribers we offer a variety of useful articles absolutely free. Our premiums for this season are, without doubt, the most attractive we have ever offered. Every article is of the usual "Blade quality" and, as you know, needs no further recommendation.

We particularly wish to call to your attention our new and beautiful line of Wm. A. Rogers Silverware in the new Sherwood design. The pattern is rich and beautiful in its perfect symmetry and is finished in the tasteful French Gray style. All silverware is of the same pattern, so that by raising a few small clubs of subscribers you can very soon have a complete set. We shall continue to offer Lace Curtains and Lace Bed Sets, because of the increasing demand for these useful household articles.

How to Obtain These Premiums.

On the first day of each month we will mail to every subscriber whose time expires during that month, a notice giving choice of several propositions for renewal. Therefore all subscribers whose time expires during January should receive our proposition by January 1st. If not received by January 4th, please notify us and a duplicate will be mailed promptly. We shall be prepared for the majority of our readers to send us clubs of 10 names or more, thereby availing themselves of our liberal propositions. This proposition is not made as a general one to all of our subscribers, as it would be impossible to serve all at once. Therefore, this offer is made to January subscribers only, and 30 days later the February people will have their turn, and so on in order of expiration. In this way we will be able to take care of orders with regularity, and all our subscribers will be served in due time during their expiration month.

TEUTONS ABANDON OLD THEORIES TO MEET UNEXPECTED CONDITIONS

The following story was written by W. Beach Thomas, war correspondent of the London Daily Mail, and appeared recently in the Mail under the caption, "The Germans More Dangerous Than Ever."

North of France.—We all know the Germans have been long preparing for war—at any rate, for 30 years. They made their principal preparations with excess of theory, and to the end of a short, sharp campaign.

These intentions have to some extent gone by the board, but the mark of the campaign at the moment is not so much the partial failure of the past aims and ideas of the Germans as their amazing versatility in meeting and acknowledging conditions that had not been anticipated.

It seems to me quite beyond question that the German staff is facing with deliberate determination a long war, for which new methods and forces must be prepared.

We know that special instruments are being continually invented and manufactured, from the new celluloid tents for the motor drivers to the special drainage spades for trenches or the "cleaning essences" for the men.

In spite of doctrinaire militarists, who have sent thousands to their graves with quite useless generosity, the Germans give proof daily of their ready versatility which has proved a prime cause of their success in commerce.

Break Old Theory.

A few months ago infantry were regarded as slave squadrons, as a concrete filling for trenches, as food for cannon. Today many of the German infantry have broken the shackles of generations of theory. They still chiefly rely, as well they may, on the number of their machine guns, but the number of German sharpshooters is very large.

Individual men shoot with as much skill and courage as they spy. They use the weather and the incidental features of the country with fine adaptability. They have fought well in open order. Indeed, the great war machine, a model among scientific destructors, is content to learn from events and from the enemy, not least from the British. The theorists vanish.

So much must be said, not in the desire of commending the enemy, but for the sake of a clear view of the situation. Germany has sufficient confidence in her resources to face the prospect of a long war, and the length can only be abbreviated by matching German arrangements with at least equal preparations in men and in material, and by acquiring as large a confidence in the prospect of a continued war.

New Military Art.

The difficulty of any prophecy as to the length of the war in any quarter of France or Belgium lies in the fact that a new military art is being daily perfected by all those engaged; and the most adaptable will best succeed.

In this war everyone is a learner, and the Germans are certainly not the most backward learners. It had never been proved how far trenches could become—may I say residential? How far they could be made artillery-proof, and how far impregnable by wire entanglements. A domestic point which no military authority had considered is how long they can remain sanitary.

Many of the trenches will strike a guest as almost charming. When there is plenty of straw, and the stove—there are always four to each Belgian battery—burns freely, and the enemy's artillery is remote, and savory soup is being distributed, the trench seems to you an almost Arcadian home, even in frost.

Doesn't Improve With Age.

But the worst of a trench—apart from all questions of attack and defense—is that the longer you live in it the worse it becomes. The Germans have certainly retreated in some places because they had made their own trenches untenable; they were "themselves their own fever and pain."

One might imagine a state of war in which victory went not to the stoutest or cleverest, but to the cleanest.

Hitherto the Germans have certainly suffered most in their fight against sanitation of many sorts. The state of the wounded and prisoners proves it.

But the Germans are people who learn. They have built and are building trenches as fine and sanitary and as well regulated as their wonderful municipal flats. At some centers they now possess underground barracks, almost cities, which are perfectly proof against bombs, and as far as may be against the fevers that accompany dirt.

JOHN MUIR, THE MAN WHO MADE THE YOSEMITE FAMOUS, IS DEAD

JOHN MUIR, who died in California, Friday, December 24, like John Burroughs, with whom his name often has been linked, belonged to that tradition of English naturalists whose work was so fused with the writer's personality and so penetrated by individual feeling, that their output was as much literature as science.

Philosopher and artist, as well as observer, he took a creative delight in his work which no mere classification of details could have brought.

Born in Dunbar, Scotland, in 1838, Muir came to this country at the age of 11 and after graduating from the University of Wisconsin with the class of 1864, plunged immediately into his life work of geologist, explorer and naturalist.

His descriptions of the Yosemite valley first brought it into national fame and his visit there left him with a love of the west which remained through all his travels and led him to make his home at Martinez, Cal., in his later years.

He chose a site in the Contra Costa valley sheltered on one side by a wooded hill and surrounded on three others by vineyards, orchards and streams, confronted by the towering outline of Mount Diablo. The grounds were a riot of pines, palms, cacti and exotic vegetation, for botany was one of Muir's delights.

To the great glacier Muir discovered in Alaska in 1881 his name was given and as a member of the De Long relief expedition he made further valuable polar reports. Later his travels partly in company with John Burroughs, took him to Hawaii, Russia, Siberia, Manchuria, India and Australia, but his life work was in the mountains of western America, where he made elaborate classification of faunal and floral life, supplemented by much descriptive writing, both in book form and in the periodical press and the newspapers.

Harvard, Yale, Wisconsin and other universities granted him honorary degrees and he was elected to membership in many scientific societies. Of recent years his signature was rarely seen, but he had remained sturdy and active until his sudden seizure by pneumonia.

JOHN MUIR.

Fighting Whets the Soldier's Appetite

FIGHTING makes soldiers hungry and they also eat in excess when food is at hand, through fear that they may not get any more for some time, according to a Servian soldier's letter to a fellow countryman in London. His letter is one of the few that have been secured from the battleline in the plucky Balkan state. The soldier writes:

"If I wanted half as much to eat at home as I do when campaigning my little farm wouldn't support me," the letter said in part. "We all feel the same—that we must lay up at each meal enough to last us for days, the future being so uncertain.

"When we were in the trenches 100 yards from our opponents, we wanted something to eat besides maize and a few men risked their skins to go foraging. They came back with three roast lambs, and, in the joy of the feast, we forgot precautions. We could not resist calling, 'Hey, Swabos! See what we've got for breakfast!' and we showed them the roast meat, knowing it would make them wild. They fired a volley at it, breaking it into fragments.

"Next day we saw boots suspended on sticks outside the Austrian trenches, and a voice called in broken Servian, 'See, you rats, how we are shod, while you have not even sound sandals!' Then our commander said that on the strength of the meat we ought to be able to earn a pair of boots. So we charged. Sure enough, we drove them out and captured hundreds of new boots. In that charge I was captured, but I brought away my new boots."

PREACHED HIS OWN FUNERAL

Monologist's Records on Phonograph Used at His Obsequies.

The funeral services over the body of Leonard G. Spencer, a noted phonographic monologist man of New York city, consisted of two records as dictated two years ago and saved. As the sonorous voice recited first the Lord's Prayer and afterward the twenty-third Psalm, the widow and her three daughters and more than 50 friends and professional associates of the man were profoundly affected. Women sobbed and men stared with trembling lips. All said it was as if the man himself had returned and was speaking.

There were no preliminaries to the funeral, except that a large phonograph was brought in and placed at the head of the coffin behind some palms. Then, as quiet settled, suddenly in Spencer's own, powerful voice came, "Our Father," and the mourners gasped. Evenly and steadily the voice recited the prayer and stopped.

A moment later, as someone made the necessary change, there came in the same voice, "The Lord is my shepherd," with measured, reverent emphasis. At the conclusion of the Psalm the service ended.

SMALLEST ELECTRIC MOTOR

An operable motor measuring about one-half inch high by one-quarter inch thick was exhibited recently by a jeweler at the University of North Dakota, Grand Forks. This motor, declares the Electrical World, weighs only five-thousandths of a pound, and its construction required the jeweler's spare time for a month. A 2.5-volt battery operates this tiny motor.

THE RECRUIT

—New York Evening Sun.

Sunday School

GOING BACK ON GRANDFATHER

The International Sunday School Lesson for January 3 Is "God's Patience With Israel."—Judg. 2:7-19.

BY WILLIAM T. ELLIS

If, just for this one New Year Sunday, Mr. Average Man could discard his shallow sophistication and his American "smartness," and acquire for a few hours the spirit of sound wisdom, he would surely go apart for a time and take counsel with his grandfathers and with his grandchildren.

This is a critical time; the most critical in all, the history of the world. There never has been a New Year's season so solemnizing as the present. To meet the call of our great day successfully, we must look backward and forward; listen to the past and to the future; weigh our responsibilities to those who have gone before and to those who will come after us.

Opportunity, the millions who base their serious thinking largely on the International Sunday School Lessons, will find a stimulus for the present occasion in the new course of lessons in Old Testament history which begin today. The opening study is of a people who had gone back on their grandfathers. They were the third generation. Direct contact with the great personalities of the earlier day had been lost.

Like the rest of us, they were so built that they needed great leadership. But those Hebrews had to face fresh and difficult problems alone. They were called upon to stand on their own feet, and to prove by themselves their fidelity to their past and to their future. A searching question concerning them—as concerning us—is, Were they of the sort to whom grandchildren could look back in pride?

The answer is tersely told by the Scripture: "And also all that generation were gathered unto their fathers; and there arose another generation after them, that they knew not Jehovah, nor yet the work which he had wrought for Israel. And the children of Israel did that which was evil in the sight of Jehovah, and served the Baalim; and they forsook Jehovah, the God of their fathers, who brought them out of the land of Egypt, and followed other gods, gods of the peoples that were round about them, and bowed themselves down unto them; and they provoked Jehovah to anger."

After Joshua, What?

The city of Philadelphia has of recent days come under the spell of a powerful personality, "Billy" Sunday begins on the day of this lesson an evangelistic campaign in this city of a million and a half people. On many counts it is the most significant religious enterprise attempted in an American municipality within the memory of the present generation.

A stir of hope and a thrill of exaltation has been in the hearts of anxious observers, as they have beheld the way in which the conservative old Quaker City has arisen to the approach of this religious leader. Hundreds of thousands of men and women have gathered in biweekly preparatory prayer meetings. The ministers have assembled from time to time in the largest clerical gatherings the city has known for a generation. Tens of thousands of men have already been added to Bible classes. The daily newspapers are full of news of every phase of preparation for the campaign. The churches are athrill with expectation, so that observers say, "The revival had already come."

All of which is a modern commentary on the need for Joshua. The church's cry today is for great leaders who can rally her forces for conquest commensurate with her might and her obligations.

The momentum of Joshua and his associates had carried the Israelites into the third generation of life in Canaan. The pioneers had set them going, and they had continued under this impetus. Joshua and Caleb alone of all who entered the promised land had carried with them personal memories of marvelous providences that had accompanied the deliverance from Egypt. After the death of Joshua, there remained the elders who had seen the mighty works of God in the first overcoming of the land. These men had possessed a first-hand, experimental knowledge of what Jehovah could do.

When the New Generation Forgets.

Now the third generation was trying the dangerous experiment of living on second-hand religion. They had failed to acquire a fresh, vital, personal knowledge of the ways of God. The pressure of the peoples and the customs about them had steadily and insidiously counteracted the forces of heredity. The tug and pull of heathendom at times proved greater than the personality and memory of the fathers. There had been failure to root out the idolatry and the evils of the land—a failure which is a temptation that always besets good people. In consequence, the children of Israel were left environed by a seductive philosophy of creed and conduct which threatened the very existence of their religion and mission. There came a great slump in the life of the Jews.

A prevalent American notion is that when on Broadway one should follow Broadway fashions. The bright lights of the "Great White Way" of the metropolis are as the light of life to multitudes of thoughtless persons. The standards which are almost wholly sensual, and which place outward seeming above inward being, are accepted as prevalent and mandatory. Most of the men nd women who parade Broadway in the neighborhood of Forty-second street would be ashamed to be seen walking there with their old-fashioned parents. (Never mind what the parents would think—that is another story.)

The biography of a myirad of young people today is written in the words of the leson, "They forsook the Lord God of their fathers, * * * and followed the gods of the people that were round about them, and bowed themselves unto them and provoked the Lord to anger."

The Lure of Immorality.

In passing, the fact should be recalled the reason the Jews fell back so easily into idolatry was because of the appeal which the practices associated with idolatry have always made to the senses. The Bible speaks in general terms of the immorality associated with idol worship. Those of us who have traveled in idol-worshiping lands know that this characteristic still persists. Unbridled license to indulge all imaginable and unimaginable sensual excesses is literally a part of the idolatry of the whole world.

The monotheism laid down by Abraham and Moses required a strict moral life; and every generation that has ever lived has found it a strain to adhere to a high code of morality. Especially great was the temptation to abandon this in the case of the children of Israel, because on every land were the seductive lures of fashionable idolatrous immorality.

War News From an Old Book.

The old proverb, "Like priest, like people," has many illustrations in this book of the Judges. When they had strong leadership the Jews did well; but there seemed to be little staying power in the mass of the people themselves.

This is called the Book of the Judges, but that word "Judges" does not mean administrators of the law. The judges were the deliverers, the defenders, the champions, the rulers, the heroes. There was little of the judicial quality, for instance, in Samson, yet he was one of the judges. These rugged pioneers were history-making men.

The time they had covered between the death of Joshua and the crowning of Saul is still a question of discussion among scholars, for it is not easy to tell how many of the events were simultaneous and how many were successive. The period of time is given as from 150 to 300 years by various authorities.

This old Book, concerning whose writer or compiler we know nothing, links us vividly to the present day, because of the war in the near east. Familiarity with the Book of Judges gives a better understanding of the present conflict along the eastern coast of the Mediterranean than the cablegrams in the daily newspapers. Here we find Jerusalem and Hebron and Gaza emerging in history. The new battles that impend are comprehensible in the light of these old conflicts. The students of the Bible in these days has a great advantage over his unversed neighbor when the talk turns to the most romantic phase of the present war.

Wanted—A Man.

Because it is so crowded with tales of personality, the Book of Judges is one of the world's storehouses of romance. Here are dramatic episodes heaped up with lavish hand—stories, alas they are mostly unfamiliar to the average company. Every one of them preaches the old, old homily of every day's need of a strong man. They hold aloft the banner, "Wanted—a Man."

In the coming year's lessons from the formative history of the ancient people who are newly attracting the world's attention, followers of the International Series should find great messages for present-day reading, both as individuals and as a nation.

Never use dirty, wormy or rotten apples in making vinegar. Rotten apples carry with them organisms which may interfere with the fermentation of the cider.

VARIETIES

A good camel will travel one hund miles a day for ten days.

One year ago Germany's nati wealth was estimated to be $60,0 000,000.

St. Louis has opened a new $2,00 Washington university group of m cal buildings.

In some parts of the Mediterra oysters are brought to the surface native divers.

Germany formerly bought 20,00 pounds of prunes yearly from United States.

For the last five years this coun has used from 63 to 67 per cent. o copper it produced.

The annual coal production of N Scotia exceeded seven millions tons the first time last year.

According to the latest available ures, Pennsylvania stands fifth in production of wood pulp.

Japan's government forests last yielded $5,360,000 in revenues and sumed $2,327,000 in expenses.

All the parks and gardens and av able open spaces of Vienna are to laid out as vegetable gardens.

A gigantic gas chandelier in Ath sheds a glow of more than 10,000 can power from 15 powerful lamps.

The letter carriers in Portugal themselves much walking on Sunda by delivering letters at church.

Ceylon's new college of tropical a culture will be one of the largest in tutions of the kind in the world.

The manufacture of fuel briquet from sawdust, shavings and napth lene is a new Colorado industry.

The risk of being struck by lig ning is estimated to be five t greater in the country than in citie

Co-operative rural credit associati are planned for the Philippine Islan The object is to help the small farm

Sugar exists not only in the ca beet-root and maple, but also in sap of about 190 other plants trees.

The last census of Greenland sh a population of 13,459, which is a of nearly two thousand persons in years.

Spanish railroads are conduct energetic campaigns of education improve agricultural conditions a their lines.

Woad, the plant from which ancie Britons made a famous blue dye, is cultivated for that purpose in so parts of England.

German scientists have made a with two-thirds the heating value coal from sudd, the refuse vegeta matter of the River Nile.

Wireless messages have been s and received at a rate of more th one hundred words a minute by paratus invented in England.

A new Italian aeroplane, with merous wing surfaces, is designed act as its own parachute and come earth safely in event of mishap.

Because of the war, Canada is ready in need of drugs and chemic Scarcity of olive oil has led to the of American cottonseed oil as a s stitute.

In order that they may readily i tify the enemy, photographs of German and Austrian soldiery are played in the camp of the British dian troops in France.

Under government supervision sim and practically fireproof sandstone been made in the Philippines by steam process from beach and ri sand and volcanic tuff.

A grown-up person has ordinarily pounds of blood, and at each pulsat of the heart 10 ounces are sent thro the arteries and veins. The pulsat average 120 a minute in infancy, manhood, and 60 in old age, and rather more rapid in women than men.

Because of the scarcity of clocks West Africa events are timed by regular daily occurrences. For ample, a native wrote that she had ceived news of her sister's sickn "a little while before the guinea fo talk," that is, about 5 o'clock in morning.

In size and importance, the Bodle library at Oxford is the greatest un versity library in the world, and greatest library not directly aided the state. About seven rank above in the world, but among Engli speaking people only the British seum. It contains 2,750,000 volume

A large, rich deposit of phosph has been discovered in the valley the Hausco river, about 300 miles n of Valparaiso. Government engine are preparing a report thereon, and is believed to be of much importan since the use of phosphate on t farms of Chile is increasing rapi with good results.

The production of essence of oran flowers and orange flower water Tunis is confined to the region Nabeul, where 200,000 pounds of o ange flowers are distilled each ye the distillation yielding 200 pounds essence of neroli valued at $26 to a pound, and 74,000 to 85,000 quarts orange flower water.

Europe has until now bought almo the entire Porto Rican crop of co fee, which amounts to about fi million pounds per annum. On a count of the war conditions in Euro Porto Rico will be obliged to depe on the American market for the s of this year's crop, harvested betwe September 1 and January 1.

Damascus, the oldest city in t world with a continuous history, is t political and business center of its di trict. It lies 2,300 feet above sea le in a fertile oasis surrounded by ba ren mountains and desert. The won derful productiveness of this oasis due to the abundance of water sup plied by the seven rivers of Damascu

Damascus, the oldest city in t world with a continuous history, is t the political and business center its district. It lies 2,300 feet above se level in a fertile oasis surrounded barren mountains and desert. Th wonderful productiveness of the oas is due to the abundance of water sup plied by the seven rivers of Damascu

The menace of a "film famine which, because of the European wa threatened to hurt the American mo ing picture industry, has been ba ished. Moving picture film is bei made out of skimmed milk. The fir roll of practical skimmed milk film w shown in the exhibit of the Illino state food commissioner at the na tional dairy show.

A new use for the glass dust that collects in glass works has recent been discovered in Berlin. The dust gathered up and placed in a furnace where it is reduced to a molten "lava." The "lava" is then run into molds th size of a paving block. The glas bricks thus formed are found to b hard as granite and eminently adapte for paving, giving a smooth and strong street surface.

The PEACE PAGE.

MARTHA HOLDEN — EDITOR

NEW HOPE

"New hope is fairer than an old regret.
Let me pursue my journey and press on,
Not tearful eyed, stand ever in one spot,
A living statue, like the wife of Lot!"
—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

You know there is a saying that a man is as old as his arteries. As a matter of fact, he is as old as his hope.

One of the great modern paintings of the world hangs on the walls of the National Gallery in London. It is the work of the great English moralist, George Frederick Watts. It represents the drooping figure of a woman, clad in misty draperies, and seated upon a sphere. She holds in her hands a lyre, with all but one string broken.

Drooping, exhausted, blinded to the fleeting things of earth, the woman's weary fingers play feebly with the remaining string of the lyre. The artist has used this symbolism to bring before us the stability of hope in human life. It is the last string to be broken, and its melody is scarcely stilled on earth until the refrain is taken up in heaven.

At the year's close how new hope possesses us. We look forward to the year just dawning as the year of our great achievement; we are to succeed by and all expectation—we are to mean more to ourselves and to the world, than ever before. To my desk this week have come letters from both old and young, letters expressing faith and courage and all that makes new hope possible.

We expect this attitude in the young, but how it inspires us in those of older days, the ones whose earthly life is nearing its close.

From F. W. S., an older member of our family, I this week received these uplifting words:

"For some years, since unable to work much, I have tried to be of use to some shut-in poor friends. I could not do much, but I have often been accused of writing good letters, and each one I have written to has said my letters were a help and comfort to them.

"I never found any work that paid so large interest on the investment. You know one can never earnestly try to help another without receiving at least as much in return. 'Give and it shall be given you.' Praise the Lord I have ever found it true. The greatest surprise of all is to learn how much some of those almost helpless ones are doing to help others! When I think of the precious Scripture words: 'It is more blessed to give than to receive,' I think how great the blessedness of our Father who is so constantly giving, not only to the thankful and worthy, but to the unthankful and unworthy."

Think of the new hope and the fresh courage inspired by the letters of one man whose active working life is over. How much better to entertain the new hope of old age, rather than its despair.

The aged person who looks at the cloud rather than at the silver lining is missing his opportunity to twang the last string in life's great orchestra.

New hope leads not only to success, but to victory. Keep your heart young with it, and pass it on to others. You are as old as your hope.

MARTHA HOLDEN.

HAPPY NEW YEAR

MARTHA HOLDEN.

My Dear Friends of the Peace Page:

Every year with you is a happier year to me. The love, sympathy and co-operation of our great family is one of the many beautiful factors in our busy lives.

I want you to know how much I love you, and how much I appreciate you, and all that you are doing by your cheery helpful letters to lighten the human load.

It is so much the habit of our family to be cheerful that we may not fully realize what a tremendous factor for health and happiness we are in the world.

Not that we should begin to take ourselves seriously.

That would spoil it all.

We must just keep on being cheerful and more cheerful, remembering always and with humility, our service of good cheer to our fellowmen and to the universe.

He who was known as the Man of Sorrows, was rarely sorrowful. His presence radiated joy, and He has left us the great example of the joyous performance of our life's task.

Keep right on, dear friends, bringing your good cheer to brighten our page this year of 1915.

I wish I could shake hands, and wish each and all of you personally the "Happy New Year" that is in my heart for you today.

Thank you, again and again, for your faithful allegiance to your paper, your page, and your loving editor.

Merry-Go-Round

TRY TO:

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can,
Just as long as you can.

Object of the M. G. R.: Mental, moral and social improvement.

A YOUNG FARMER

Thinking that perhaps a little personal experience might help to give light to someone else, I will tell you what I am doing. I am now 24 years old. Since going to high school I have lived with my father and mother on the farm. Our home place contains 150 acres of rough land, not my ideal, but it offers a fine chance for observation and experience, as father has let me buy, feed and fertilizer, in fact, do everything that seemed necessary.

I have some old records of what the placed used to produce, and my records for the past three years show very marked gain in profits. I have been working for wages, but I asked for one-fourth of the farm income after expenses, and my request was granted. Now I expect at the very least $450 next year, beside board and use of an auto occasionally. This is nothing wonderful, but it gives one a chance to make the farm do better. Fathers, give your sons a chance, and young men, live so as to give your children a good start in life.

Let us not forget to give the girls, who are willing to live on farms, as good a chance as ourselves. I think that L. C. H. of Ark., described the ideal young man very well. We all have hopes and ideals in life; let us strive whether it be in the humble farm home or in public life, to see them carried out—Farmer, N. Y.

NEED OF SCHOOLS

I should be glad to hear from the schoolmarm personally. I am sure too much cannot be said in behalf of our schools; they are safeguards of freedom and true nurseries of intelligent people. Rational faith in our schools have proven history. It was public education as advocated by Pestalozzi that transformed Switzerland. When Napoleon utterly crushed the military power of Prussia at the battle of Jena, it was public school system that raised the conquered nation from the dust. Let the first article in the educational creed of every teacher be faith in our schools.

I would like to shake hands with J. C. C. from Kentucky and L. M. J. of Tennessee. Write me and give your name. Your articles were interesting and contain the thoughts that thousands of fathers and mothers are thinking about today. In fact, the thoughts must be made effective. I agree with you.

Glad to see "Piggie" back. Don't guess you belong to the hobble skirt brigade. I have witnessed some of your experiences, but think Silverlocks has gone to the extreme, as Bachelor says. I am not an "old bachelor," either, but if all would come across L. C. H.'s description there would be very few and no doubt this world a very cheerful one.

The Peace Prayer League has my heartfelt strength and support. However, the war is waging across the sea and devasting mankind. The Supreme Ruler of the universe is keeping a close watch over us all and is always present.

I would like to hear from some of the teachers and pupils in North Dakota, as I am thinking of emigrating to that climate. Would like to hear from other states also.—A. C. C., W. Va.

A CHAMPION

I do not agree with J. C. C. of Kentucky, that boys should have the better chance on the farm. Why should they, when all the happiness and comfort of farm life depend upon the untiring efforts of the girls to make home what it should be? As a rule, boys do have most of the heavy work to do, which is nothing short of duty.

When it comes to real work the boys' task is an easy one as compared to the girls'. I have had a little experience in household duties (even if I am a boy) and certainly do sympathize with the farm girl, whose work is the same thing over every day.

I am afraid we boys do not appreciate our sisters as we should. I know from experience and observation that we very often do not show them the some courtesy we show some other girl whose favor we are trying to win.

I am a boy, but a lover of womankind, and I certainly do detest the man, or boy, who trys to make encroachments upon the rights of woman. Stand up for your rights, girls. I am with you.—C. C. R., Va.

EMPIRE STATE BOOSTER

The Peace Page is fine. I am greatly interested in all the letters printed, but cannot understand why someone doesn't boost New York. We have many advantages here, also beautiful scenery. Who is going to help boost? I think the Peace Prayer League a grand idea, and I should like to be a member. Prayers make our life brighter if some trouble has cast dark shadows across our path.

I have been reading the criticism of the styles of women. A woman cannot obtain employment unless she is dressed stylishly and neatly. Of course some women go to the extreme. Some men are as bad as the women. They wear tight trousers, short overcoat, long vamp shoes, and a hat that nearly covers their ears. Of course it's stylish, but they still criticise the women.

Have I twin? My birthday is the 9th of April and I will be 23.—Maryla, N. Y.

NATURE'S GOD

The sun was sinking slowly out of sight; the twilight arch appeared in the east; the call of the bobolink mingled with that of the robin, bade good night to the summerday. I patted my horse's neck and rode slowly along, listening to the murmuring stream. From across the meadows came the evening breezes, sweet with the fragrance of clover blooms. A distant church bell called the people to worship. But as I gazed upon the beauties around me it seemed that a far more reverent spirit could be inspired in this open air cathedral than in any built by humas hands.

As the moon crept over the hills, flooding the valley with its silvery light, I turned homeward, and as I rode along I wondered how so much sin could exist in a world so beautiful, or how anyone could harm any little, harmless, dumb animal.

When I reached the gate, the faithful collie sprang up to meet me. I stroked his silky brown head and, looking up into the sky, prayed that I might never lose my faith in nature or nature's God.

When I walk down the streets past the saloons and see men chewing tobacco and drinking liquor I am perfectly disgusted and long for the freedom and peace of the country. Dumb animals are better than selfish, sarcastic human beings. I have a passion for music and poetry and see beauty in everything, from the tiny lily of the valley to the storm cloud.

Felix Jones, your standard for your ideal is high, but have you as much true worth to offer her?—Little Sister, Michigan.

ENGLISH WALNUT CROP

The English walnut crop is very light here this year, but the quality is good. The entire yield in this vicinity will not be over 1,000 tons, whereas it should have been several times that much. Last year there were two or three very warm days just as the nuts were in shape to be injured by the heat, and so there were many that were blackened on one side, which made them unsalable, though the meats were as good as any, except not so large. These defective nuts were brought here to the warehouse and were sorted, the best shipped and the others cracked and the meats picked out. These in turn were assorted and the whole meats were packed by themselves. About 50 women and girls were employed at the picking and were paid by the pound of meats they picked, and a good hand would make from $1.25 to $1.75 a day, to say nothing of the "fat" they put on while eating them. Last season there were 60,000 pounds of the meats picked and packed in 25-pound boxes. I see they are advertising for 20 more women to pick again. Some years the price is not over 11 or 12 cents a pound, but this year, on account of a lighter crop and finer nuts, they are from 16 to 20 cents. —J. M. B., California.

Our Correspondents

M. H., Ind., thanks the contributor for the complete copy of "Curfew." She asks why so many copies one sees of it omit the last stanza. I'm glad we didn't, nor do I know any good reason why it is ever omitted. As M. H. says, it is a beautiful ending.

We boys and girls should honor our fathers and our mothers for what they have done for us. I am a farmer of 21, and I want to live a long and happy life in service to my country and community. I believe in being progressive, especially in farming. I wish we could have some helpful letters on Better farming: community service work and country improvement.—J. E. T., N. C.

Here is a topic for useful discussion. Young bachelors, come on with your sensible views. We know that you will write good letters. Old farmers, take a hand in this discussion. You have the experience, which is a great aid to theory.

Fanny of Chaumont asks that we give a little space to the cure of the drug habit. She asks for personal experiences from those who have been able to break away from it.

Mrs. V. W., W. Va., tells of the early death of her father when she was a little girl, and of how, he being a very righteous man, she has ever felt his good influence working in her life. Her mother took his place in the fields till the eldst son, one of six children, was able to work. She has been a wonderful mother, loved and appreciated by her children. Now Mrs. V. W. is a happy wife and the mother of two little boys. Thus the good father and mother influence travels down the years.

It seems to me a topic to write about this war would be, "How will the war affect America and her people?" I am an appreciative reader of the Blade and enjoy the page immensely.—W. B., Mich.

I have been looking over the many letters in hope of finding some from Missouri. We live in Montana, and are talking of going to Missouri to live. I wish some dear sister would tell us about that state in different parts and the price of land, improved and unimproved. As I am western born I know nothing of the east, only what I have read. I know a lot of people from your state and like them very much.

I will join the Peace Page League. There is strength in prayer. Hoping to hear from many counties of Missouri.—An Inquiring Friend, Mont.

Would like to hear something of the soldiers or their families of Co. B, 18th infantry, who were at Fort Hayes, Kansas, 1885 to 1889.—Soldier's Daughter, Mich.

I saw your inquiry in this paper regarding the decendants of the Revolutionists. My wife is a near descendant of Joseph Sipe, one of the ten of whom you were inquiring. I will be more than glad to give any information concerning them that I possess or that you may want to know.—John W. Farlee, Lawrenceburg, Ky.

F. W. S., Mich., asks for a sketch of Robert J. Burdette on General Custer, closing with the lines, "For who wouldn't ride gaily to death, when Custer led the way?" If sent here, it will be forwarded, if long, or printed on the Page.

Cheer-Up Row

S. J. Maulsboy, Pullman, W. Va., is a cripple, who enjoys life in spite of 48 years of spinal curvature. She enjoys good reading matter, having time for reading after keeping house and piecing quilts.

Vesta Gentry, Tallapoosa, Ga., asks cards for crippled father and for invalid mother.

During my travels last week I came across a pitiful case in Grace, Idaho. An unfortunate girl, driven from home, is working to make a home for herself and her 3-year-old boy. Address here, Mrs. B., Idaho.

S. F. R., W. V., suggests that we give our various experiences of school days. That's a good suggestion. Let us have some school day reminiscences.

C. A. Bare, Bellmont, Ill., 71 and a shut-in from rheumatism, went to Illinois 60 years ago and knows many interesting pioneer anecdotes.

Edward O'Kelley, Candler, N. C., has been sick and would like cards.

POETS' CORNER

THE REIGN OF PEACE

Frank C. Hunt.

Sometime—in the shadowy future,
Sometime—when the years have flown,
Peace will reign on the throne triumphant
And wars will be unknown.

Sometime—in the coming ages—
How remote we cannot tell—
There will be a time of rejoicing,
When man will wish man well;

When he will discard the weapons
Which mangle and tear and kill,
And cast them away forever,
In accord with the Higher will.

When his thoughts will be turned from destruction
To kindness and brotherly care,
And the powder-grimed, blood-crusted visage,
Be cleansed and smiling—and fair!

In that day all things will be peaceful,
The wolf and meek lamb will sleep
Side by side in the fold together,
With no shepherd his vigil to keep.

The lion, so wild and ferocious,
Will quietly feed in the stall
With the calf and the harmless fatling—
"And a child shall lead them all!"

Then will the earth be free from
The curse of the viper's sting,
Then the nation-worlds will cease to look
On life as a worthless thing!

Then will the angry passions,
That stir in the human soul
Be blotted out and extinguished,
While love regains control.

All that is tending to baseness,
As anger and hatred and strife,
Will give way to peace and affection,
The features of beautiful life.

So, be not aweary or saddened:
There's a Peace that is sure to be;
For "the earth shall be filled with knowledge
As the waters cover the sea."

ROCKED IN THE CRADLE OF THE DEEP

Rocked in the cradle of the deep,
I lay me down in peace to sleep,
Secure I rest upon the wave,
For Thou, O Lord, hast power to save.
I know Thou wilt not slight my call,
For thou dost mark the sparrow's fall.

Chorus.

And calm and peaceful is my sleep,
Rocked in the cradle of the deep;
And calm and peaceful is my sleep,
Rocked in the cradle of the deep.

And such the trust that still were mine,
Tho' stormy winds swept o'er the brine,
Or tho' the tempest's fiery breath
Roused me from sleep to wreck and death,
In ocean's cave still safe with Thee,
The germ of immortality.

BE GLAD

Jean Ingelow.

Take Joy home,
And make a place in thy great heart for her,
And give her time to grow, and cherish her;
Then will she come, and oft will sing to thee,
When thou art working in the furrows; aye,
Or weeding in the sacred hour of dawn.
It is a comely fashion to be glad—
Joy is the grace we say to God.
Art tired?
There is a rest remaining. Hast thou sinned?
There is a sacrifice. Lift up thy head;
The lovely world, and the over world alike,
Ring with a song eterne, a happy rede,
"Thy Father loves thee!"

BE CONTENT

Robert Greene.

Sweet are the th ughts that savor of content;
The quiet mind is richer than a crown;
Sweet are the nights in careless slumber spent—
The poor estate scorns fortune's angry frown;
Such sweet content, such minds, such sleep, such bliss,
Beggars enjoy, when princes oft do miss.
The homely house that harbors quiet rest,
The cottage that affords no pride or care,
The mean the 'grees with country music best,
The sweet consort of mirth's and music's fare.
Obscured life sets down a type of bliss;
A mind content both crown and kingdom is.

SUPPOSE

By Abbie Farwell Brown.

Suppose no jolly shops had known
What books the boys like best—
No Kingsley, Scott or Stevenson,
No Cooper and the rest.

Suppose the world had never learned
Of Crusoe and his isle;
Suppose the clever Robinsons
Had not been wrecked in style.

Suppose the world was still so young
Men had not thought of books;
Suppose there were no libraries,
No cozy reading nooks.

Suppose I had not gone to school
When I was very small;
Suppose I knew no alphabet
And could not read at all.

Suppose—it is too horrible
To think it might be true!
On rainy days and winter nights
What could a fellow do?

A BOON

Grif Alexander, in Pittsburg Dispatch.

From every pain there comes relief;
Old time removes the sing of grief;
And ripe still grows the cherry.
And so, good fate, to play my part,
Please let me have a merry heart!
And yet! Well, not too merry.

I would not laugh while others sigh,
I would laugh while others cry.
The hapless need defender.
And since I'd play a better part,
Please let me have a tender heart!
And yet! Well, not too tender!

Who smiles too much but mocks at woe.
Who cries too much to health is foe.
The penalty's hereafter.
And so the boon I ask is plain:
Let me be cheerful in my pain,
And tender in my laughter!

DID YOU?

From Tid Bits.

Did you give him a lift? He's a brother of man,
And bearing about all the burden he can.
Did you give him a smile? He was downcast and blue.
And the smile would have helped him to battle it through.

Did you give him your hand? He was slipping down hill,
And the world, so I fancied, was using him ill.
Did you give him a word? Did you show him the road,
Or did you just let him go on with his load?

Do you know what it means to be losing the fight
When a lift just in time might set everything right?
Do you know what it means—just the clasp of a hand
When a man's borne about all a man ought to stand?

Did you ask what it was—why the quivering lip?
Why the half-suppressed sob and the scalding tears drop?
Were you brother of his when the time came of need?
Did you offer to help him, or didn't you heed?

A LITTLE GIRL'S WISHES

By Mrs. R. M. Moody.

I wish that all these unwashed dishes
Would pay attention to my wishes;
Like geese, or ducks, form in a row,
And in a stately line would go
Into the dishpan waiting here,
Filled half way up with water clear;
Then dip, and dive, like geese I've seen
And come out shining bright and clean.

I wish—for I can have three wishes—
I wish these clean, bright, shining dishes
Would form again into a row
And quickly to the "pantry" go;
Each take its place upon the shelf.
The big meat platter by itself;
If they would do this every day.
I would have much more time to play!

I wish that every pan and skillet
Could hear my wish and then fulfill it,
And with a clean-washed pleasant look
Would hang itself on nail or hook;
The spoons be "folks of quality,"
The knives and forks "the guards" would be;
I wish you would, O unwashed dishes!
Fulfill a little girl's three wishes.

THE RECRUIT

My father was a farmer good,
With corn and beef in plenty;
I mowed, I hoed, I held the plow,
And longed for one-and-twenty.

For I had quite a martial turn,
And scorned the lowing cattle;
I burned to wear a uniform
Hear drums and see a battle.

My birthday came, my father urged,
But stoutly I resisted;
My sister wept, my mother prayed
But off I went and 'listed.

They marched us on through wet and and dry,
To tunes more loud than charming,
But lugging knapsack, box and gun
Was harder work than farming.

We met the foe, the cannon roared,
The crimson tide was flowing,
The frightful death groans filled my ears;
I wished that I was mowing.

I lost my leg, the foe came on.
They had me in their clutches;
I starved in prison till the peace,
Then hobbled home on crutches.

BROUGHT TO LIGHT

By Hamilton Aide.

Some miners were sinking a shaft in Wales—
I know not where, but the facts have filled
A ching in my brain, while other tales
Have been swept away, as when pearls are spilled,
One pearl rolls into a chink in the floor—
Somewhere, then where God's light is gilled
And men tear in the dark at the earth's heart-core,
These men were at work, when their axes knocked
A hole in a passage closed years before,
A slip in the earth, I suppose, had blocked
This gallery suddenly up, with a heap
Of rubble, as safe as a chest is locked.
Till these men picked it, and 'gan to creep
In, on all-fours. Then a loud shout ran
Round the black roof: "Here's a man asleep!"
They all pushed forward, and scarce a span
From the mouth of the passage, the miner's lamp
Fell on the upturned face of a man.

He must have been there for many a year,
The spirit had fled; but there was its shrine;
In clothes of a century old, or near!
The dry and embalming air of the mine
Had arrested the natural hand of decay,
Nor faded the flesh, nor dimmed a line.
Who was he, then? No man could say
When this passage had suddenly fallen in—
Its memory, even, had passed away!
In their great rough arms, begrimed with coal,
They took him up, as a tender lass
Will carry a babe, from that dark-some hole
To the outer world of the short, warm grass.
Then he spoke one, "Let us send for Bess,
She is seventy-nine, come Martinmas.
Older than anyone here, I guess!
Belike, she may mind when the wall fell there,
And remember the lad by his comeliness."

Then suddenly rang a sharp, low cry;
Bess sank on her knees, and wildly tossed
Her withered arms in the summer sky—
"O Willie! Willie! my lad! my lost!
The Lord be praised! after sixty years
I see ye again! . . . The tears ye cost,
"O Willie, darlin', were bitter tears!
They said ye were auver the sea—
ye'd found
A lass ye loved better nor me, to explain
How ye'd a-vanished fra sight and sound!

"O Willie! Willie! how strange it seems
To see ye here as I've seen ye oft,
Auver and auver again in my dreams!"
In broken words like these, with soft
Low wails she rocks herself. And none
Of the rough men around her scoffed.

But the moment was come—as a moment will
To all who have loved, and been parted here,
And have toiled alone up the thorny hill—
When, at the top, as their eyes see clear,
Over teh mists of the vale below,
Mere specks their trails and toils appear
Beside the eternal rest they know.
Death came to old Bess that night, and gave
The welcome summons that she must go.
And now, though rains and winds may rave,
Nothing can pe-t them. Deep and wide.
That night the miners dug one grave,
And there, while summers and winters glide,
Old Bess and young Willie sleep side by side.

THE TREES' CLOTHES

So many clothes the trees possess;
Each season they put on new dress;
White in the spring, in summer green,
In autumn red; they're always seen
In winter robed in somber gray,
Unless a snowstorm comes, some day,
And then in white once more they're seen
With jewels that befit a queen.
Which I like best I can not tell,
Because I like them all so well.

POEMS WANTED

The Indian Homestead, by Whittier.
The Arkansas Traveler.
Maryland.
First line, "In Ireland, in St. Patrick's time, the ground was brown and lean"—to Walter Mackie, Crosby, N. D.
Will They Miss Me When I'm Gone?
Spirit and Christ—to Ocie L. Hinkle, Buchannon, W. Va.
Little Blossom—to M. A. Colloton, Hermon, N. Y.
Pictures from Life's Other Side.
Mrs. Fogarty's Christmas Cake.
Katie Lee, and Willie Gray—to J. W. Starkey, Glenwood, W. Va.
Everything Comes Too Late, Too Late.
W. J. Wilkson, Gem, N. C., asks for Steamboat Bill; Alexander's Ragtime Band, and A Perfect Day.
I would like to see the song in print: "Come, boys, a song for our old flag," etc. If long, send to Avis Howell, Salineville, O.

The Cozy Corner

Here we meet for
Health, happiness and
Good Cheer.

IDLE HANDS

I have a rural school with a total enrollment of 44 pupils, from the first to the eighth grade, inclusive. The most difficult thing I find is how to keep the little ones busy. I think we should not allow children to idle time away, for idleness brings about wickedness. Just for example, let me point to the incident that took place at the Ohio penitentiary on Friday morning, December 4, the electrocution of a youth eighteen years old. Someone has been idle, that should have spent time on that boy when younger. What teacher is to blame for his downfall?—Smiles, from Ohio.

A BUSY BACHELOR

In reply to Sweet Girl Graduate, I am a bachelor and do all the work on the place where I live, both out doors and in. I won't say how well the work is done in the house, yet I am not bothered with the gout, like my older brother, who is married to a lady who fixes up all kinds of pastry for him to eat, and when he goes to a picnic he walks around a while then goes to the buggy, takes his shoe off and rests his foot on the dashboard for relief.

I get up at half past four, put the coffee and meat on a slow fire, jump in my shoes and go to the barn, feed my team and milk the cow; feed the pigs and throw out some grain for the chickens as I come by the granary to the house. I turn the meat, give my hands and face a cold water rinse, eat a few bites, get my hat on the way to the door, and am out in the field while the stars are yet shining, wash the dishes and brush up a little after supper in the evening if my feet will work by that time. I have no kick to make how the ladies dress or if they dance or not. I respect them all, and think many of the ladies are artists in their dress, and most every other line. I would not be at all surprised for some of the girls of today to tell me how to raise corn, if they were not too modest to talk to a bachelor.—Night Hawk.

If you don't take more time to eat your breakfast, or pause to chew it, I'm afraid you will not always have a good disposition. Don't work at the expense of your stomach.—M. H.

THE BEST THINGS

We have in our neighborhood a crippled man making old-fashioned bark bottomed chairs with an old-fashioned turning lathe. He has but one hand, and only one finger upon it, but he goes to the timber and gathers his materials, hauls them home and makes chairs that will last a lifetime. He uses hickory and ash principally, but other hard woods are very plentiful in this section of Missouri. Whenever a farmer wants to build a hen house or shed, his barn or even construct a dwelling, he hauls logs to some saw mill for the framing, and sometimes even the siding and floors. Those who own no timber buy the native lumber at reasonable prices. Firewood is usually sawed by gasolene power crosscut saws, and some of them will prepare for the stove ten wagon loads of poles in an hour. There is some wild fruit in these hills, such as grapes, gooseberries and blackberries, any of them being better flavored than the cultivated sorts. Even our persimmons are delicious at this time of year. Our land is hilly, but the soil, where not too stony, is very productive. We ship lots of fat live stock every year and lots of grain some years. Hickory county has shipped tens of thousands of bushels of wheat this fall at good prices, and the wheat is still moving. Our crop of human beings is very good, also, and people here live in a plain and sane style. Our boys learn to raise good crops and deal with honesty and fairness, and our girls can make their clothes, cook, and manage a home by the time they marry. We don't have many automobiles nor hobble skirts, they are not suited to hill climbing, but we have lots of good books and independent living.—Ignorant Missourian.

COMFORTABLE WORDS

A long time has elapsed since any of you have heard from "Mother of Ten." This grand old year is nearly gone, and my heart is full of gratitude to God for many blessings received, and sympathy for those who have suffered bereavement or sickness. Let me say to those dear ones, "Look up and trust Him. He will bring you through all right, for He delighteth in mercy." I have found He never fails to impart strength and comfort to our failing hearts, when we earnestly cry to Him for help. "He restoreth my soul. He delighteth in mercy," and "Let not your heart be troubled, neither let it be afraid." Are not these promises grand? And true! I wanted to send a loving tribute to fathers last month, but could not. I lost my dear father last February. God bless him. He worked so hard all his life, and was ever ready to sacrifice his own comfort for his children, as was also our good mother. Too generous to be anything but poor in worldly goods, but their example is of more benefit to us than a fortune would be. Father was a soldier in the civil war, having served two enlistments in New York regiments as company bugler. He was so small in stature they were going to reject him when he went to enlist, but his plea that he would "stretch the necessary inch" pleased them and they took him. His name was Lewis H. Bailey. Has anyone an old instruction book for a Wheeler & Wilson sewing machine I can get? I received a machine as a gift, but cannot use it without book. Will return favor if I receive one. Will also send flower seeds or slips to sisters who wish, if postage is enclosed. I have many kinds, and live near a forest full of wild things. I wish you all a bounteous Christmas, and say, like Tiny Tim, "God bless us, every one."—Mrs. L. E. White, R. 1, Little Genesee, N. Y.

APPEAL TO CONSCIENCE

In the matter of moral training and character formation, much more can be done by example than precept. Sermons and homilies have little effect upon children, and if the child is to be taught his duty toward his Creator, toward himself and toward his associates, some other means must be used for training his conscience. We, as teachers, should, as often as possible, appeal to the conscience of the child, for it is by continually appealing to the conscience that the judgment in distinguishing between right and wrong is strengthened. Just as the muscle becomes weak from lack of use, so does the conscience. Teach the child to "labor to keep alive in his bosom that little spark of celestial fire called conscience," and you will be teaching him something that will be of infinitely more value to himself and to the world than erudition. It has been said "The school is no place for a man without principle," and this certainly is true. The teacher should be a real man. If blasphemous oaths pollute his lips or obscene jests poison his breath, his influence will be a blight for all time. On the other hand, if he loves, acts and speaks the truth, his influence for good will be greater than all the precepts of Solomon. I also should like to exchange views with teachers.—W. H., West Virginia.

COMMON SENSE

I am now getting up my annual club for The Blade. I have been getting up a club for several years, and in so doing, I think, I am doing a great service to my community and helping to encourage pood, profitable reading among the many families it enters. The Peace Page and Sunday school lessons are a great comfort to me and many others. The serial stories do not interest me, but they induce many to take the paper who would not, and thereby put good reading matter in needful hands, especially children. I like to see ladies dress neatly and men also, and they have the means to do so, and I will not criticise or find fault because I have to dress plainly. I never had a real nice suit of clothes, yet I don't think I have ever been slighted on that account, and I am now old. I have always found if I acted right and kept in good company I would have friends, and I have traveled among the people a great deal, and I expect to know as many people as any man in our county. I love religious reading and stand always in favor of temperance, Sunday schools and common education and all societies that have for their object good intellectual training and character upbuilding. So, if the inside is right, I care not for dress.—L. M. B., West Virginia.

Household Hints

Anyone wishing citron seed and will send self-addressed stamped envelope, I will be glad to send them some. I have quite a lot of seed. They make fine preserves and sweet pickles.—Mrs. Laura Wickline, Sarton, W. Va.

Boys and Girls

OUR MOTTO

All that we do
We do with our might.
Things done by halves
Are never done right.

The Champ Rocks.

Along the North Fork river in West Virginia amid the hills is one of the most magnificent sights that ever met the human eye. It is a cliff of rocks that no one has ever been upon. They are known the country over as the "Champ Rocks." We boys spend many great times there. There is a deep ravine between two ledges up a steep hillside, where we roll large stones that make a thundering noise as they go into the small creek far below. These rocks are not known to the world, only to just a few farmers and fishermen who often come here to spend vacation. Today we spent part of the day with a neighbor, where we had dinner, and after listening to music played on different instruments, returned home and called it a jolly time. Now, girls, you may call us old bachelors, but we are not as old as you may think. We both have kept school in our time, one is still keeping school, while the other called it a good job and quit, and is now working on the farm. We would like to exchange cards and letters with the Blade girls and boys, and we grant that there will be a return to all those who write. Hendron Black and Holly West, Mouth of Seneca, W. Va.

Name the Rabbit.

I am a girl ten years old. I live on a farm. My mother has been sick all summer, and I help a great deal with work. I go to school, sixth grade, every day. For pets I have a gray cat, a little red and black pig, a little white pig, a pair of bantams and a white rabbit. Please send me a name for my rabbit. Do any of you ever have literarys in your school? We have. There are two different societies, the Orpheus and the Laurels. I belong to the Laurels. How many boys and girls like school?—Bernice Kathryn Hoskin, Mantua, Ohio.

Remember Grandma.

We are brother and sister, and live in the country among the West Virginia hills. We feed, love and protect the birds. Brother wants to join the bird club. I am already a member, I am proud to say. The birds have come back this winter for their feed. They seem to remember our kindness to them last winter. Wish you all would send grandma a shower of cards and letters, as she enjoys them so much. She feels so lonely lately, as she has lot her youngest son. Her address is Mrs. Jane Baker, Sarton, W. Va. We would enjoy cards from the Blade boys and girls.—Ruth and Emmett Wickline, Sarton, W. Va.

Glad to welcome you to the bird club and to the family circle.—M. H.

A Girl's Thanks.

I am writing this to thank you all for the many pretty cards I received for my 19th birthday, September 25th. I was visting my sister in Ohio from September 12 until in October. I think Ohio is a grand and beautiful state. My hobbies are music, reading and nature study. I love the birds, and try to protect them. Would like to join the Blade club. Will "Juanita" please write again to the Page? Will try to answer all of the cards and letters I have received.—Grace Lamm, Pennsboro, W. Va.

SHORT AND SWEET.

Henry Jurgens, 12, Hamill, S. D., is a young farmer and broncho buster. He would enjoy cards.

Rena Harris, 14, February 3, Hall, W. Va. Has she a twin?

Beulah Shreve, February 1, and Pearl Hallerman, 15, January 22, both of Hall, W. Va. Twins, please.

Harris N. Cooper, 5, wishes to thank the readers who kindly remembered him on his birthday. He received 288 post cards, many toys and presents. He lives in the country, is a cripple and cannot walk.

Elna Smathers, 16, and her friend, Emma Reese, Brevard, N. C., have together built a playhouse. Is it for Vernie, Norman and Inez, Elna?

Marie Harris, 10, Hall, W. Va., likes to go to school and to help her mother with the housework.

Audrey Watts and Roxie Stone, 15, Targo, W. Va., are schoolmates at New Hope.

Pauline Morrell, 14, McCoysville, Pa., says there is no state like the Keystone state. She loves her farm home "just ever so well," and helps in the home and in the field. A beautiful colt, named Dexter, is one of her pets, as well as a calf, which is sometimes contrary and has to be punished.

Marie Mason, 13, Melrose, O., loves the birds. Her grandfather, who lives at her house, was a soldier in the civil war. Marie says: "How thankful we should be that the United States is not in war," and I think she is echoing her grandfather's sentiments, for he remembers what war really is.

Gaynell and Cecil Swindle, Gracie Jones and Maude White, of West Virginia, send a riddle, "Crooked as a rainbow, teeth like a cat. Guess all your life and you can't guess that."

D. H. Noland, 16, Warsaw, O., says he thinks boys should begin young to work for the cause of temperance in our land and the stamping out of the liquor evil. D. H. loves the birds and is in sympathy with the movement in our bird club for their protection.

Iva Durst, 18; Edith Hughes, 15, Ravenswood, and Freda Mahon, Cottageville, W. Va., are schoolmates who love the birds as well as the letters on our page.

Edna Rardon, 16, Ravenswood, W. Va., never misses a school day, though she has a half mile to go. At 8 she received a Testament for steady attendance.

BE KIND TO PLANTS, SAYS HINDU PHYSICIST

Except in structure, plants are much like human beings, Dr. Jagades Chuder Bose, Hindu physicist of the Presidency College, Calcutta, informed an audience in the conservatory of Columbia University. They are distressingly nervous, the least annoyance setting them on edge.

Cold weather is a nuisance to them, hot weather an affliction, and they dread electric shocks like a man condemned to the chair. In uncongenial company, they become easily bored and droop with weariness, and, when they can't stand it any longer, they have convulsions and die in excruciating pain.

On the other hand, they reciprocate love, and declare their happiness to those in real sympathy with them.

Dr. Bose said he had learned these things and many more about plants by means of a machine with a "frictionless" needle which he has invented. The machine enables him to feel the pulse throbs of plants and thus diagnose their condition.

Question Bureau

Rules—1. Your real name and post-office address must be on the sheet with the question. Initials will not do. 2. Ask only one question; that is, there may be several questions on the same subject, but no different subject. 3. The Bureau will not give the address of any person or firm, nor answer as to the reliability of any person or of any firm, nor tell where you can buy anything—nothing in the way of free advertising. 4. We reserve the right to decline to answer any question not of general interest to a majority of our readers. 5. We will not answer any question involving dogma or doctrine of biblical interpretation; no prices of old coins or stamps; no arithmetical or grammatical questions. 6. Do not ask for replies by mail. If the question is of general interest we will reply in print.

WEIGHT OF COMMODITIES

Please give the number of pounds in a bushel of the different commodities.—C. N. F., Claremont, N. H.

	Pounds.
Wheat	60
Indian corn, ear	68
Indian corn, shelled	56
Corn meal	42
Popcorn, ear	48
Sweet corn, shelled	45
Kaffir corn	56
Broom corn	45
Oats	32
Rye	56
Barley	48
Buckwheat	50
Irish potatoes	60
Sweet potatoes	50
Beans	60
Peas	60
Onions	56
Tomatoes	56
Turnips	60
Parsnips	50
Beets	56
Carrots	50
Malt	34
Apples	48
Dried Apples	24
Peaches	48
Dried Peaches	33
Grapes	48
Plums	48
Clover seed	50
Timothy seed	60
Millet seed	45
Domestic walnuts	50
Hickory Nuts	50

TANNING SKINS

Please give a method of tanning hides with the fur or hair on.—H. T., Eaton, W. Va.

An excellent plan for tanning any kind of skin with the fur on is to proceed as follows: Cut off the useless parts, soak the skin in order to soften it, then remove the fatty matter from the inside and soak the skin in warm water for an hour. Next mix equal parts of borax, saltpetre and glauber salts (sulphate of soda), in the proportion of about one-half ounce of each for each skin, with sufficient water to make a thin paste. Spread this mixture with a brush over the inside of the skin, applying more on the thicker parts than on the thinner, double the skin together, flesh side inward, and place in a cool place. After standing 24 hours, wash the skin clean and apply in the same manner as before a mixture of one ounce of hard white soap, melted slowly together without being allowed to boil, fold together again and put away in a warm place for 24 hours. After this, dissolve four ounces alum, eight ounces salt and two ounces saleratus in sufficient hot rain water to saturate the skin; when cool enough not to scald the hand, soak the skin in it for 12 hours; then wring it out and hang it up to dry. When dry repeat this soaking and drying two or three times, till the skin is sufficiently soft. Lastly smooth the inside with fine sandpaper and pumice stone.

CANNEL COAL

Kindly give a description of cannel coal.—S. W. K., Scioto, Ohio.

The word cannel is derived from the word cannyl, a candle. This variety of coal is black or brownish, has a dull lustre, does not soil the fingers, and shows few or no traces of vegetable structure. It grades into bituminous shale. It contains from 40 to 60 per cent of volatile matter, lights readily, burns with a steady flame, and is used as a fuel for open grates but chiefly for enriching gas made from other coal. It is mined in the United States at Cannelburg, Indiana, and in the Jellico district, Ky.

JOSEPH SMITH

Please give a short sketch of the life of Joseph Smith.—A. W. P., Hartford, Michigan.

Joseph Smith, the Mormon prophet, was born in 1805 and died in 1844. He received but little education in his early youth, and lived an idle life. He began to have visions when only 15 years of age, and in 1823 the angel Moroni appeared to him in a vision announcing that God had a work for him to perform and that buried in the earth was a record inscribed on gold plates. This record was written in a language no longer existing, which could only be deciphered by the use of certain spectacles. In 1830 the record was copied and printed in book form.

Smith formed a small band of followers and founded a new religion at Kirtland, Ohio. Being driven away in 1823, they went to Missouri, where Smith had selected a site for settlement. The Mormons became obnoxious to the inhabitants and were compelled to leave the state, going to Hancock county, Illinois, where they established a colony at Nauvoo. In six years the population numbered 15,000. Smith soon put forth new revelations, among others the one establishing polygamy and combining in his own person all civil, military and municipal authority. A newspaper being set up to oppose him, the presses were destroyed by Smith and his adherents. Warrants were issued for his arrest, the Mormons arming themselves. Smith and some of his followers were committed to jail at Carthage. A mob assembled and began firing into the jail, killing Hyrum Smith at once. Joseph Smith returned the fire until his ammunition was exhausted. He then endeavored to escape, but was shot dead.

THE MEXICAN WAR

I would like to have a short account of the Mexican war printed in these columns.—J. W. L., Lakeview, Mich.

The date of the Mexican war was from April, 1846, to September, 1847. The cause of the war was the revolt of Texas from Mexico and the subsequent annexation of that state to the Union in 1845. Texas not only revolted, but carried with her into the Union more land than was accorded her in the original Mexican arrangements. In November, 1845, President Polk sent Slidell, a member of congress, to Mexico to negotiate with the president of that republic concerning some indemnity for Mexico and also for the purchase of California. Slidell was not received because Paredes, the soldier, had succeeded President Herera. General Zachary Taylor was then ordered to advance through the disputed territory and take possession on the left bank of the Rio Grande river. Near Matamoras he was attacked by the Mexicans under Arista, and a portion of his forces were captured. While Taylor was engaged in Mexico General Kearney marched into New Mexico, conquering the whole country, raised the American flag, and, sending Doniphan to join Wool at Chihuahua, he proceeded to California, which was speedily conquered, chiefly through the efforts of Lieutenant Fremont. Scott now took command of the army in Mexico, while Taylor had charge of the whole situation in the north. The first great battle of the war was that of Palo Alto, occurring May 8, 1846. The Mexican generals, Ampudia and Arista, were defeated in this engagement. Then followed a quick succession of battles, both large and small, that were disastrous to Mexico. While Taylor was in the northern part of the country Scott landed at Vera Cruz and marched toward the Mexican capital. Santa Anna was badly defeated at the battles of Cerro Gordo, Contreras and Churubusco. Scott finally reached the City of Mexico in August, 1847. After a siege, which ended in Mexico's defeat at Molino del Rey, the capital surrendered September 14, and the war was ended. At the close of the war all of the territory north of the Rio Grande and California were ceded to the United States.

THE MAGNETIC POLES

Please give some information concerning the magnetic poles.—G. H. M., Davison, W. Va.

The geographical poles of the earth are the extremities of the imaginary line passing through its center of gravity and about which it revolves, and are therefore symmetrically located with regard to the equator.

The magnetic poles, however, are not coincident with the geographical poles, nor are they diametrically opposite to each other. Prior to the recent attempt of Amundsen to determine the north magnetic pole, the only other was by Captain James Ross in June 1831, who found the dip of the magnetic needle to be 89 degrees, 59 minutes, .5 in latitude 70 degrees, 5 minutes, 2 N., and longitude 96 degrees, 45 minutes, 8, SW., which is in King William Land, Canada. The position of the south magnetic pole has been located in latitude 72 degrees, 23 minutes, S., and longitude 154 degrees, E., by Professor Edward David and Mr. Douglas Marson, members of Lieutenant Shackelton's expedition to the South Pole, which left New Zealand on January 1, 1908. By reason of the annual variation of the magnetic needle it is believed that the magnetic poles are not stationary, but have a slow motion around the geographical poles. The subject is shrouded in mystery, and constitutes one of the many as yet unsolved problems in terrestrial physics.

"PORK BARREL" LEGISLATION

Kindly explain the meaning of the term "pork barrel" legislation.—F. H. C., Otsego, Mich.

Pork is a term used in politics to designate the spoils of legislation. It is also called log rolling. A member of a legislative body will sometimes find it impossible to pass some bill in which he is interested. Under these circumstances the necessary support is often secured by promising support to the pet measures of other members similarly circumstanced in regard to their own bills. This is called log rolling, because it alludes to the custom of men in cutting timber, to aid each other in rolling heavy logs from the forest to the water. By this means some of the most extravagant rivers and harbors bills have been passed, each member refusing to vote for the bill, necessary in some of its provisions, unless the improvements asked for by his particular locality be granted.

MESMERISM

Will you kindly give an account of mesmerism in these columns?—O. P. N., Tenn.

Mesmerism, or animal magnetism, is a science or art, so called because it was once believed that it taught the method of producing upon persons of susceptible organization effects somewhat similar to those which a magnet exerts upon iron. Paracelsus believed that the human body was endowed with double magnetism; on one side attracting to itself the planets, whence come wisdom and the senses, on the other side attracting the elements and nourished by their disintegration; that the attractive virtue resembles that of a magnet, and that healthy persons attract the enfeebled magnetism of the sick. Mesmer experimented with this animal magnetism for some time and effected many cures. These cures attracted so much attention in Paris that a commission was appointed by the government to examine into the matter. Mesmer wished that the cures which had been effected be accepted as the proof of animal magnetism, but the commissioners wanted to place themselves under Mesmer in order to experience what his regular patients experienced. They found that the patients, unaware of the fact that they were being magnetized, experienced none of the effects, and that patients who were told that they were being magnetized experienced the symptoms, though the magnetizer was not near them. The conclusion of the report of the commissioners is as follows:

"The commissioners have ascertained that the animal magnetism fluid is not perceptible by any of the senses; that it has no action, either upon themselves or upon the patients subjected to it. Finally they have demonstrated by decisive experiments that imagination apart from magnetism produces convulsions, and that magnetism without imagination produces nothing. They have come to the unanimous conclusion with respect to the existence and utility of magnetism that there is nothing to prove the existence of the animal magnetic fluid; that this fluid, since it is non-existent, has no beneficial effect; that the violent effects observed in patients under public treatment are due to contact, to the excitement of the imagination, and to the mechanical imitation which involuntarily impels us to repeat that which strikes our senses."

The existence of a magnetic fluid is yet to be proved. All the phenomena which Mesmer produced and attempted to explain by the existence of such a fluid are now explained by the principle of hypnotic suggestion.

MISCELLANEOUS

L. T., Lansing, Mich.—A life sketch of Gene Stratton Porter was printed November 5, 1914.

LEARN TO PLAY

PIANO OR ORGAN

IN A FEW HOURS

IN YOUR OWN HOME

SPECIAL FREE TRIAL OFFER

A Detroit musician has invented a wonderful new system which enables any person or little child to learn to play the piano or organ in one evening. Even though you know absolutely nothing about music or have never touched a piano or organ, you can now learn to play in an hour or two. People who do not know one note from another are able to play their favorite music with this method without any assistance whatever from anyone.

This new system is called the Numeral Method. We have secured the sole agency from the inventor, and, as we are desirous of at once making it known in every locality, we are making the following special free trial and half-price introductory offer to everyone.

You are not asked to send any money until you have tried and are satisfied with the new method. We are willing to send it to you on one week's free trial, and you will not have to pay one cent unless you desire to keep it. There are no express charges to be paid, as everything will be sent by mail. Simply write us a letter or postcard saying, "Please send me the Numeral Method on seven days' free trial." If you are satisfied after trying it, the Method and fifty different pieces of sheet music will cost you only $5, although the regular price of these is $10. You should not delay writing, as we shall not continue this special half-price introductory offer indefinitely. Later on, the Method and fifty pieces of music will be sold at the regular price. Address Numeral Method Music Co., 146A Trussed Concrete Building, Detroit, Mich.

TEMPERANCE ADVOCATES HOPEFUL AFTER VOTE ON HOBSON'S BILL

BOTH advocates and opponents of nation-wide prohibition seem to have gotten some encouragement from the vote in the national house of representatives on the Hobson resolution.

In discussing the vote, Wayne B. Wheeler, Ohio anti-saloon leader, is quoted as saying:

"It takes a two-thirds vote of the members of each branch of congress to pass a resolution to submit an amendment to the constitution," continued Wheeler. "To receive a majority on the first test under the circumstances was a victory in itself. The liquor interests used every means possible to hold their wet vote from the big cities at the capitol, not only to vote but to work against the resolution. A number of members who would have voted for the resolution were absent. Several Democratic congressmen quoted with considerable effect the last editorial from the secretary of state (William J. Bryan) against the amendment on the ground that it was inopportune at this time to submit it. They also quoted, with or without authority, the statement that the President was against the resolution. It was very encouraging, however, to find 114 Democratic congressmen who would stand up and vote for the resolution in spite of all pressure that was brought to bear upon them. Sixty-seven Republican congressmen voted for the resolution and 11 Progressives.

"The Republican floor leader, Mr. Mann, and the Democratic floor leader, Mr. Underwood, both took the floor in long, carefully prepared speeches opposing the amendment. Congressman Fess, from Ohio, challenged the position of the Republican floor leader, Mr. Mann, on the ground that he did not represent his party on this question. A number of Democratic congressmen hurled a similar challenge at Congressman Underwood.

"It was a historic day in Washington. Senator Blair, who introduced a similar resolution 38 years ago, but received little consideration, was present and heard the discussion. The galleries were packed from morning until the vote was taken. People carried their lunches or went without anything to eat during the whole 12 hours of the session. Every congressman realizes that prohibition is a national issue and will continue to be until congress passes the resolution providing for a referendum to the states on this question."

HOW HOUSE VOTED ON HOBSON RESOLUTION

For the Bill.

Democrats—Abercrombie, Adamson, Aiken, Alexander, Baker, Barkley, Bell, Georgia; Borchers, Borland, Brodbeck, Burnett, Byrnes, South Carolina; Byrnes, Tennessee; Candler, Mississippi; Caraway, Carr, Carter, Clark, Florida; Collier, Connelly, Kansas; Crisp, Decker, Dietrick, Dershem, Dickinson, Difenderfer, Doolittle, Evans, Faison, Ferguson, Ferris, Fields, Finley, Flood, Floyd, Foster, Fowler, Francis, Garrett, Texas; Glass, Goodwin, Gudger, Hamlin, Harrison, Hay, Hayden, Helm, Helvering, Hensley, Hobson, Holland, Houston, Howard, Hoxworth, Hughes, Georgia; Hull, Humphreys, Mississippi; Jacoway, Johnson, Kentucky; Johnson, South Carolina; Jones, Keating, Kindell, Kirkpatrick, Kitchen, Lever, Lewis, Maryland; Lloyd, McKellar, Moon, Murray, Neely, West Virginia; O'Hair, Oldfield, Padgett, Page, North Carolina; Park, Post, Quin, Ragsdale, Rainey, Raker, Rubey, Rucker, Russell, Saunders, Seidomridge, Shackleford, Sims, Sisson, Smith, Maryland; Smith, Texas; Sparkman, Stedman, Stephens, Mississippi; Stephens, Texas; Stout, Taggart, Tavenner, Taylor, Colorado; Thomas, Thompson, Oklahoma; Tribble, Walker, Watkins, Watson, Weaver, Webb, Whaley, White, Wingo, Young of Texas. Total, 114.

Republicans — Anderson, Anthony, Austin, Avis, Barton, Burke, South Dakota; Butler, Campbell, Cramton, Dillon, Dunn, Farr, Fess, Fordney, French, Good, Green, Iowa; Griest, Hamilton, Michigan; Hamilton, New York; Haugen, Hawley, Helgesen, Hinds, Humphrey, Washington; Johnson, Washington; Keister, Kelley, Michigan; Kennedy, Iowa; Kiess, Pennsylvania; Kinkaid, Nebraska; Kreider, Lafollette, Langham, Langley, Lindbergh, Lindquist, McKenzie, McLaughlin, Mapes, Mondell, Morgan, Oklahoma; Moss, West Virginia; Nelson, Norton, Patton, Pennsylvania; Peters, Plumley, Powers, Prouty, Sells, Shreve, Sinnot, Slemp, Sloan, Smith, Idaho; J. M. C. Smith, Samuel W. Smith, Steenerson, Sutherland, Switzer, Towner, Volstead, Willis, Woods, Young, North Dakota. Total, 67.

Progressives — Bryan, Falconer, Hinebaugh, Hulings, Kelly, Pennsylvania; Lewis, Pennsylvania; MacDonald, Michigan; Rupley, Thomson, Illinois; Walters and Woodruff. Total, 11.

Progressive Republicans—Bell, California; Copley, Illinois; Lafferty, Oregon, and Stephens, of California. Total 4. Grand total for resolution, 197.

Against the Bill.

Democrats—Adair, Allen, Aswell, Bailey, Barnhart, Bartlett, Bathrick, Beakes, Blackmon, Booher, Bowdle, Brockson, Broussard, Brown, New York; Bruckner, Buchanan, Illinois; Buchanan, Texas; Bulkley, Burgess, Burke, Wisconsin; Callaway, Cantor, Cantrill, Cary, Carlin, Casey, Church, Clancy, Cline, Coady, Conroy, Cox, Crosser, Cullop, Dale, Dent Dies, Dixon, Donohoe, Donovan, Dooling, Doremus, Dupre, Driscoll, Eagan, Eagle, Estopinal, Fitzgerald, Fitzhenry, Gallagher, Gallivan, Gard, Garner, George, Gerry, Gill, Gilmore, Goeke, Goldfogle, Gordon, Goulden, Gray, Graham, Illinois; Griffin, Hamill, Hammond, Hardy, Hart, Heflin, Henry, Hill, Igoe, Kennedy, Connecticut; Kettner, Key, Ohio; Kinkead New Jersey; Korbly Lazaro, Lee, Georgia; Lee, Pennsylvania; Lesher, Levy, Lieb, Linthicum, Lobeck, Loft, Lonergan, McAndrews, McGillicuddy, Maguire, Nebraska; Mahan, Maher, Mitchell, Montague, Morgan, Louisiana; Morrison, Moss, Indiana; Mulkey, O'Brien, Oglesby, O'Leary, O'Shaunessy, Palmer, Patten, New York; Peterson, Phelan, Pou, Price, Rauch, Rayburn, Reed, Reilly, Connecticut; Reilly, Wisconsin; Riordan, Rouse, Sabath, Scully, Sherley, Sherwood, Slayden, Smith, New York; Stanley, Stephens, Nebraska; Stevens, New Hampshire; Stone, Stringer, Summers, Talbott, Maryland; Talcott, New York; Thacher, Tuttle, Underhill, Underwood, Vaughan, Vinson, Vollmer, Walsh, Whitacre, Williams, Wilson, New York, and Witherspoon. Total, 141.

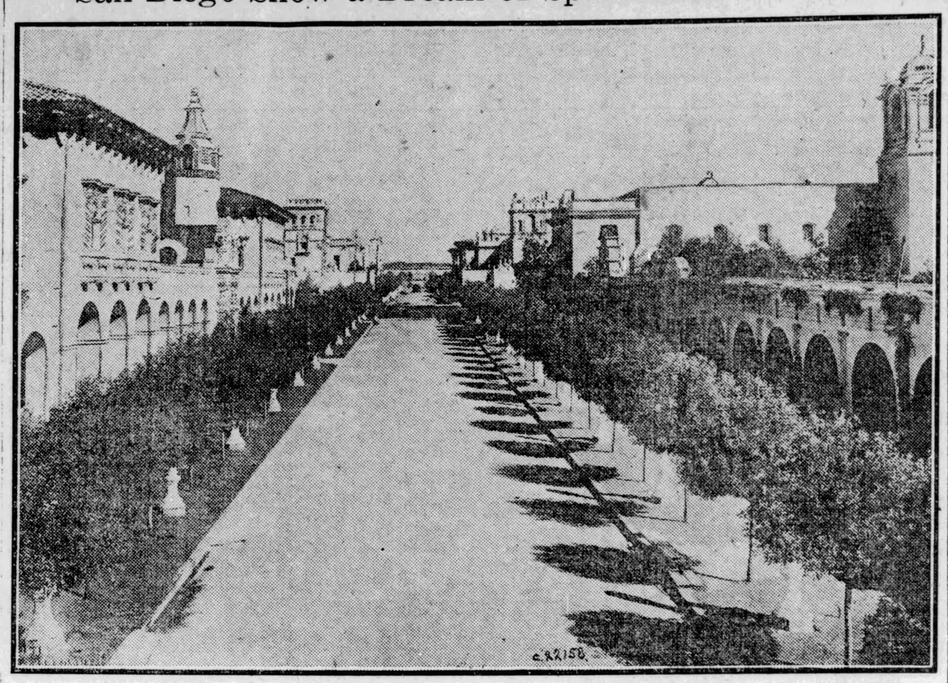
Republicans—Barchfield, Bartholdt, Britten, Browne, Wisconsin; Browning, Calder, Cary, Wisconsin; Browning, Calder, Cary, Cooper, Curry, Danforth, Davis, Drukker, Edmonds, Esch, Frear, Gardner, Gillette, Greene, Massachusetts; Greene, VCermont; Hayes, Howell, Johnson, Utah; Kahn, Kennedy, Rhode Island; J. R. Knowland, Lenroot, Madden, Manahan, Mann, Miller, Moore; Morin, Mott, Parker, New Jersey; Parker, New York; Platt, Porter, Robert, Massachusetts; Roberts, Nevada; Rogers, Scott, Smith, Minnesota; Stafford, Stevens, Minnesota; Treadway, Winslow. Total 46.

Independent—Kent, 1.

Progressive—Chandler, New York, 1.

Grand Total against the resolution, 189.

San Diego Show a Dream of Spanish Architecture



So much publicity has been given the exposition at San Francisco, that the Panama-California exposition at San Diego has received but small notice. Nevertheless the San Diego exhibit will be quite as interesting as the larger show. The buildings have been constructed along the lines of ancient Spanish architecture and some beautiful vista will greet the eye of the visitor.

This is the Iaguna de Ios Flores, as seen from the Home Economy Building.

Must Give Photograph to Get a Passport

A change was made in the federal passport laws Thursday. A letter from the department at Washington was received by James Wilson, deputy federal clerk, informing him that in the future he must require a photograph from all persons going abroad.

Other changes show the strict attitude that the United States is taking to prevent an international complication. Heretofore, the applicant could make oath of his intentions before any notary public. Under the new law, it is necessary to go before a clerk of a federal or state court.

The clerks recommend the passport to those visiting any foreign country. Even in Canada the affidavit will save the traveler from embarrassment. The new passport costs in fees and charges $2.50. The applicant states the date and place of birth, to the United States to resume his citizenship. He cannot enter any country at war without satisfying the clerk as to his purpose and business.

REPULSED BY "BULLY BEEF"

Charging Germans Surprised Before British Trench.

How cans of "bully beef" played an active part in repelling a German charge on trenches occupied by British troops is related by a letter from a trumpeter corporal in the British army service corps, attached to the Indian division with the British field force.

The British troops were receiving their rations of "bully beef," as the soldiers nickname the tinned beef supplied to the army, when, without warning, a force of Germans came charging up to the trench.

"The Germans were almost in the trenches when the alarm was sounded," read the letter. "Surprised at their meal, with no time to grab their pieces, the 'Tommies' sprang to their feet and began hurling beef tins at the Germans.

"Now, the Germans have been making their own hand grenades and bombs from beef tins, so when the shower of 'bully beef' came hurtling toward them there was a moment's hesitation in the line and some disorder before they discovered that they were not being pelted with grenades. It was only an instant, but it gave 'Tommy Atkins' time to pick up his piece and open fire. Then the charge was easily repelled."

Germany Preparing to Oust Whitlock

London, Dec. 26.—The British authorities have been advised of Germany's notification to neutral governments that it will no longer recognize the exequators crediting their consuls to Belgium.

This action has created some surprise in England, where it is regarded as a preliminary step to the official taking over of Belgium by the Germans. The result of this action probably would be the refusal to recognize Brand Whitlock, the American minister at Brussels, or the Marquis of Villa Lobar, the Spanish minister, as diplomatists accredited to Belgium.

W. H. Page, the American ambassador here, is without advices in the situation. Nevertheless, great interest is manifested in London as to the probable action of the American government if Germany grants only provisional recognition to neutral consuls.

NEWS OF THE HEAVENS DURING JANUARY

BY PROF. ERIC DOOLITTLE.

Throughout the last year one or more of the bright planets could always be seen shining in our evening sky, but the year 1915 will be far less favored in this respect. The very beginning of the new year is marked by the withdrawal of Jupiter, leaving us with only the beautiful and interesting Saturn, and this planet will move steadily westward, finally entirely withdrawing from the evening heavens in June. Then for nearly three months no bright planet can be seen in the evening, but by the end of the year all will have reappeared; Venus and Jupiter will then shine low in the west, while Mars and Saturn will be seen in the east in interesting contrast to the empty months of midsummer.

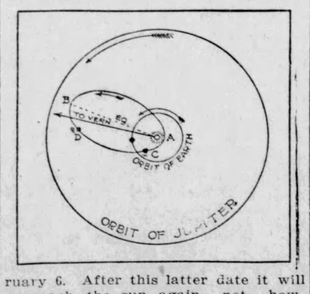
In the new year there will also occur the very least number of eclipses that is ever possible. On February 13 and also on August 10 the moon will pass across the face of the sun, but at both of these times our satellite will be so distant from us that it will appear too small to completely hide the sun. Even at the middle of the eclipses the bright edge of the latter will be seen, apparently encircling the black ball of the moon and thus forming what is known as an annular, or ring eclipse. Even these eclipses, which will be of small scientific value, will be wholly invisible in America; they will only be seen from regions of the earth southeast of China and northeast of Australia.

But the ever-changing face of the sky, as season follows season and the constellations appear successively in the east, is filled with its tens of thousands of objects of interest, and these might well absorb the time of a student of the heavens, even if the occasional phenomena occurred more frequently than they will during the coming year.

The Planets in January and During 1915.

Mercury passes to the east of the sun and becomes an evening star on January 5; it will reach its greatest distance from the sun on February 6, and toward that time may be detected low in the southwest soon after sunset. It will reach a similar position in the evening sky twice more during 1915, once on May 31 and once on September 27. The elongation of May is by far the most favorable of the three, for at this time the planet will be far north of the equator and will set an unusually long time after sunset.

Throughout January Venus rises about three hours before sunrise and may be seen at this time shining very brightly in the southeastern sky. It attains its greatest brilliance of the year on January 2 and its greatest distance from the sun on February 6. After this latter date it will approach the sun again, not, however, passing this body and entering the evening sky until September 12. By the end of the year it will set two hours after sunset.



Mars is far too near the sun to be observed during January; not until April will it have mounted high enough in the morning sky to be in good position for observation. The motion of this little world during the year will be most interesting. It will run eastward no less than two-thirds of the way around the entire celestial sphere, crossing the equator in April, passing through Pisces in May, below the Pleiades in July, to the east of the Twin Stars in September, and finally arriving in Leo, just east of the star Regulus, by the end of the year. On May 1 it will rise at 3 a. m., on July 1 at 2:30 a. m., on September 1 at 1 a. m., and by the middle of December at 9 p. m., thus having entered the evening sky. All through the year Mars will be rapidly approaching the earth, its distance decreasing from 225 to 76 millions of miles, so that its apparent brightness will greatly increase; by the end of the year it will shine with three times the brightness of a first magnitude star.

Jupiter is now just leaving the borders of our evening map, though it will not pass to the right of the sun until February 24. It will re-enter the evening sky in the east toward the end of August. During the year it moves slowly eastward through Aquarius, following the path of Figure 1.

The path of Saturn is also shown in Figure 1. This interesting world will remain in our evening heavens until June 28, and will again re-enter them toward the middle of October.

The faint planets Uranus and Neptune move slowly eastward throughout the year, the former remaining near the center of the constellation Capricornus and the latter on the extreme western borders of Cancer.

On January 2, at 1 p. m., the earth will be nearest the sun, their distance apart at this time being only 91,338,000 miles. On July 5, at 4 p. m., this distance will be more than 3,000,000 miles greater; this will be the instant of our greatest distance from the sun during the coming year.

The Recent Appearance of Encke's Comet.

This most interesting comet has received unusual attention during the last few months because its approach at this return was a very favorable one, carrying it high among the stars of the northern sky. On September 17, at which time it was first rediscovered photographically, its position in its orbit was such that as seen from the earth it appeared among the stars in the position A, Figure 1. By October 1 it had reached the point B, and by October 20 it atained its highest position among the stars, at C. Seven days later it was nearest the earth, and from this time its apparent motion westward became very rapid, so that it reached D by November 1, and was soon afterward lost in the rays of the sun.

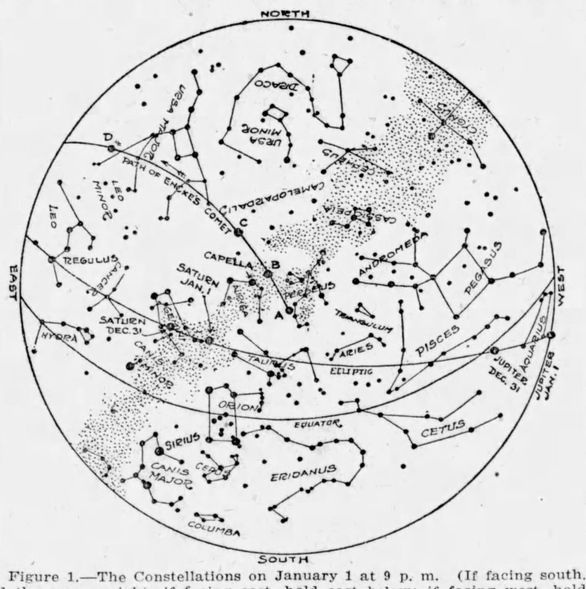


Figure 1.—The Constellations on January 1 at 9 p. m. (If facing south, hold the map upright; if facing east, hold east below; if facing west, hold west below; if facing north, hold the map inverted).

The path followed by this little comet is smaller than any other known comet's orbit. It is so flattened that when the comet is at A, Figure 2, it is but 3,000,000 miles from the sun, and when it is at B it is 380,000,000 miles distant—three-fourths of the distance of Jupiter. On October 27, when the comet was nearest the earth, it was at C, and was then but 27,000,000 miles away. It reached the point A nearest the sun on December 5. The comet completes the circuit of its orbit in three and one-third years.

When photographed in September the comet was found to be fainter than the fourteenth magnitude, and hence only visible in the very largest telescopes. Even when nearest us in October, it appeared merely as a round, faint, nebulous patch, with a thin, threadlike tail, the object being very much too faint to be seen with the naked eye. The true diameter of the comet at this time was about 150,000 miles.

The interest of this small and inconspicuous comet arises wholly from the fact that it is peculiarly disturbed by some unknown cause in the course of its journey around the sun. Instead of making its circuit with perfect regularity, as all other known periodic comets do, it is continually moving faster and faster. From 1819, when it was discovered, until 1860, it arrived at each return about two and one-half hours ahead of time; during the next 10 years it gained one and three-fourths hours at each revolution, and at present each period is about two hours shorter than the preceding one. Altogether, it has gained in this way about 56 hours since its discovery.

Whatever it is that disturbs the motion of this little cloud it is probably met with while the comet is pursuing that part of its orbit which is most remote from the sun. It is here that the zone of little planets known as asteroids are found, and it is possible that beside the hundreds of these bodies, which we can see, there may be in this region of the Solar system a band of asteroidal dust, through or near which the comet passes at each revolution.

When the comet was last at the point D, Fig. 2, very nearly at its greatest distance from us, an attempt was made to photograph it with the very powerful reflecting telescope at Mount Wilson, Cal. After long exposure an object resembling the comet was found on the plate, so that we now have strong grounds for the hope that, after this, the position of the comet among the stars can be photographed at successive points entirely around the orbit. It will then at once appear whether the observed disturbance is produced suddenly and, if so, in what part of the orbit the disturbance occurs. This will go a long way toward removing the mystery of the unseen disturbing body whose effects have for so long a time been a puzzle to astronomers.

This month witnesses the entrance of the brilliant Leo, the last of the winter groups, into our evening sky. This will be found low in the east, its brightest star, Regulus, 40 light years distant from us, marking the end of the handle of the beautiful Sickle, which by May becomes so prominent an object in the evening skies.

South of the Sickle the head of the Water Snake will be seen emerging from the ground, though the long body will not be fully risen in the early evening until next May. Still farther south is the brilliant Sirius, 13 times as bright as Regulus, while above this are Orion, Taurus and Gemini, the brightest groups of all, and still higher is the very brilliant Capella, now almost exactly in the zenith.

Now is the best time of the year to trace out the winding River, a long constellation whose beginning is marked by a brilliant first magnitude star, too near the South Pole to be seen in our latitudes, and which flows upward to Rigel of Orion, which marks the mouth of the stream. Crouching at the feet of Orion is the interesting group of stars known as the Hare, while below this is the Dove, both of which figures, lying so far south of the equator, are now in their most favorable position for observation. In the western borders of Lepus is the remarkable crimson star known as Hind's Variable, and, in fact, this whole region is filled with beautiful double stars and other objects of interest to the possessor of a small telescope.

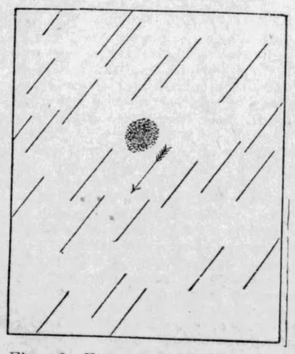


Fig. 3.—From a photograph of Encke's comet taken October 30. The plate was moved to follow the comet during the exposure. As this was moving in the direction of the arrow the stars in the vicinity were photographed as bright lines on the plate. The great length of these trails indicates the very rapid motion of the comet.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

Monday, December 21.

SENATE — Subcommittee of the judiciary committee, by a vote of four to one, reported adversely on the nomination of Frederick L. Siddons to be associate justice of the district supreme court. Resumed consideration of immigration bill. Lands committee decided to close waterpower site leasing bill hearings Wednesday at midnight. Judiciary committee deferred action on nomination of E. G. Bland as United States marshal for western Missouri.

HOUSE—An agreement was made to meet and remain in session until the Hobson constitutional amendment for national prohibition has been adopted or rejected. Miscellaneous bills on the unanimous consent calendar were considered. Bill for establishment of military schools in various states introduced by Representative McKellar, of Tennessee. Passed joint resolution authorizing the war department to use any unexpended funds for the improvement of East river and Hell Gate, New York, and the removal of Coenties reef. Passed Lever warehouse bill. Passed urgent deficiency bill, carrying $4,370,905.

Tuesday, December 22.

SENATE—Met at noon, and after brief transaction of routine business went into an executive session. A proposal to rescind the recent ratification of the London safety at sea convention was beaten. Senator Works introduced a bill to appropriate $400,000 for an aviation corps training station at San Diego bay. Senator Lodge introduced a bill to annul contract labor law provisions which might prevent Belgians taking up American farm lands or immigrating with the intention of becoming citizens. Hearings were continued on the water power site land leasing bill. Senator Pomerene introduced a bill authorizing the governor of Ohio to give unserviceable clothing of the national guard to destitute striking miners. The national forest conservation commission asked that its work be extended until 1920 at the rate of $2,000,000 a year.

HOUSE—Met at 10 a. m. and after passing a rule for consideration of the Hobson resolution for a constitutional amendment for national prohibition, proceeded to eight hours' debate with prospect of an aye and nay vote tonight.

Wednesday, December 23.

SENATE—Lands committee close public hearings on water power site leasing bill. Senator Newlands spoke on his plan to co-ordinate river and harbor improvements into broad plan of development. Adjourned to December 29.

HOUSE—Colorado officials urged lands committee to create a Rocky mountain national park. Adjourned until December 29.

Old-Fashioned Complexions

Were Said to Be Due to the Excellent Care Taken of the Blood. Stuart's Calcium Wafers Banish All Skin Troubles.

During the reign of Louis XVI, when Marie Antoinette was surrounded by such a galaxy of beauties and such famously handsome men, the French court was known for the exquisite beauty of complexions seen there.

Anyone can use Stuart's Calcium Wafers and restore complexion in an easy manner.

The secret of those complexions in that age no doubt was entirely due to the care taken to keep the blood always pure. In this rapid-fire age of hustle and bustle, most people pay no attention to this important feature of life, and so they are given to pimples, liver spots, blackheads, eczema, etc.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers are composed of Calcium Sulphide in connection with other properties, and this ingredient is the greatest blood purifier known to science.

Stuart's Calcium Wafers will clear the most obstinate complexion, because they go right into the blood and remove the cause of the trouble. The blood is cleansed of all impurities and foreign substances, and these are quickly eliminated from the system. You'll notice a wonderful change in a few days—you will hardly know yourself in a week.

And Stuart's Calcium Wafers are absolutely harmless to anyone. Their ingredients are just what a physician prescribes in most cases of skin eruptions and poor blood. These wafers are put up in a concentrated form, which makes them act quickly and thoroughly.

You can get Stuart's Calcium Wafers at any drug store at 50 cents a box. Begin taking them today and then look at yourself in the mirror in a few days, and find all those awful pimples, blackheads, acne, boils, liver spots, rash, eczema, and that muddy complexion rapidly disappearing, and your face cleared like the petal of a flower. A small sample package mailed free by addressing F. A. Stuart Co., 178 Stuart Bldg., Marshall, Mich.

White Pine Healing Balsam, for man or beast. Information and sample, 10c. Address Indian Herb Rem. Co., box 204, Goshen, Ind.

HEART Disease. $2.50 TRIAL FREE. Dr. Miles, the great specialist, will send a new and remarkable Special Personal Treatment Free to those having Enlarged, Valvular, Rheumatic, Dropsy, Weak Fatty or Nervous Hearts; Short Breath, Palpitation, Smothering, Irregular Pulse, Pain, Swollen Ankles, etc. Wonderful success. Many so-called "incurable," cured after 3 to 12 doctors failed. Write now for Free Trial, Book and Remarkable Cures from your state. Address DR. FRANKLIN MILES, DEPT. H, ELKHART, INDIANA. 603 TO 613 MAIN STREET.

ASTHMA REMEDY sent any sufferer. If it cures send $1.00. If not, don't. Give express office. Write today. W. K. Sterline, 631 Ohio Ave., Sidney, O.

$600,000,000 IN TRADE FOR U. S.

ropean Business, Over Germany's, Awaits Us, Says Pittsburger.

ittsburg, Dec. 26.—Positive that the ropean war offers the United States de amounting to $600,000,000 annually a silver platter," and bringing with n European specifications for mer- ndise amounting to $1,000,000, J. ders Flannery, president of the tsburg foreign trade commission d a member of the National Foregn de Council, arrived home Thursday er a month and a half's flying busi- ss trip through the heart of the war ien continent.

"There has been too much attention id to our really excellent opportu- ies to build a trade with South Amer- ," said Mr. Flannery, "and too little the European advantages. There is re than $600,000,000 worth of business sually, with absolute credit, now iting for America to take in Eng- d, France and Russia.

Formerly Germany's Trade.

"This business was Germany's until e war began, and the figures I men- n represent the amount of business nsacted by the three nations with ir present enemy in 1913.

"South American trade opportunities er about $1,000,000,000 worth of busi- ss to foreign countries. But we must member that the billion includes the eat mass of business England now nducts with our southern friends. ermany did not have as much trade th South America and England when e war broke out, and now England is ing every energy to hold and increase business in the western hemisphere. The business possible for us to get Europe, waiting for us on a silver tter, so to speak, is the business rmerly controlled by Germany. Now America's time to seize the greatest siness opportunity in the history of e world.

Steel Products in Demand.

"The fact that most of these Euro- an commodities consisted of steel, on, electrical appliances and chemi- ls gives Pittsburg a chance for in- reased business that will never be uplicated."

Mr. Flannery stated that the speci- cations he brought back with him ll, among other things, for steel cyl- nders and oxygen tanks, which will e given to local steel companies with- n the next 10 days. While most of the pecifications are offered in equal mounts by England, France, and ussia, there is also a good slice of ossible business offered by Italy.

KING OF BELGIUM THANKS U. S. AND PRAISES WHITLOCK

Dines Under Shell Fire, But Predicts He'll Ride Into Brussels at Head of Army — Smiles at Whitlock's "Rest."

KING ALBERT OF BELGIUM

Grand Headquarters of the King of the Belgians in West Flanders, Belgium, Sunday, Dec. 20, via London, Dec. 24.—In the council chamber of an ancient Flemish town hall, from which he is directing, under German shell fire, the resistance of his war-worn little army, blocking the road to Dunkirk and Calais, King Albert of the Belgians told the Associated Press of the stand his soldiers are making against the German invaders. The king's headquarters is located on one of the remaining dry areas of that small corner of Belgium left under his rule.

Thanks People of U. S

King Albert also requested the Associated Press to convey to the people of the United States his deep gratitude for their efforts to feed his subjects now under German military rule.

"I believe," he said, "my army is courageous. My people, however, are too democratic for the same discipline that prevails in the conscript European armies."

When Edgar Sengeer, Belgian attache to the American commission for the relief of Belgium, entered and presented King Albert with a report from the commission, showing that enough food was in sight to feed his people until February 12, the king turned quickly to the correspondent, saying:

"Will you be kind enough to convey to the American people my deep gratitude?"

He then wrote in English the following message:

"The magnificent generosity of the American people in forwarding immense quantities of gifts of foodstuffs to my suffering people affords me intense satisfaction and touches me very deeply.

"In this, my country's hour of trial, nothing has supported me more than the sympathy and the superb generosity of those who have assisted in materially lessening the same; and I desire to offer my deepest thanks and at the same time to convey a message of good-will for the new year.

"Albert, King of the Belgians."

King Albert also was anxious to have the American people know, as he put it, the facts of the story of how his troops, demoralized and disorganized by their disheartening retreat almost across the limits of their own country, turned at bay along the Yser and held back the Germans there at frightful cost in killed and wounded to their army, and of the almost incalculable loss suffered in the deliberate inundation by its owners of the most valuable agricultural part of the country.

"I believe I am not claiming too much to say that our army saved Dunkirk and Calais at the battle of the Yser," said the king.

Praise for Whitlock.

When the correspondent inquired as to the king's own safety, King Albert smilingly replied:

"We must live under shell fire here."

Later inspection showed this remark to be literally true, as scarcely a square mile of Belgium left under the rule of her king is free from danger.

King Albert repeated his expressions of appreciation of American relief for his people as the correspondent was about to leave, especially singling out Brand Whitlock, the American minister to Belgium, and Hugh S. Gibson, secretary of legation, for their efforts in Belgium's behalf.

"And I understand that Mr. Whitlock came to Brussels for a rest," remarked the king with a grim smile.

King Albert expressed particularly warm admiration for Mr. Gibson, who he declared had delivered some diplomatic messages to him under a severe fire. He was adverse to discussing the ruin which has overwhelmed the country, simply saying:

"You will know something of it yourself tomorrow, when you see our destroyed towns."

"Your majesty, it has been predicted that you will re-enter your capital within three months," the correspondent said.

The king shook his head sadly, saying:

"Not so soon; but some day I shall ride into Brussels at the head of the Belgian army."

FRANK CASE GOES TO HIGH TRIBUNAL

Atlanta Man's Murder Trial Is to Be Reviewed by Whole Body.

Washington, Dec. 29.—The fairness of the trial of Leo M. Frank, who had been sentenced to be hanged January 22 for the murder of Mary Phagan in Atlanta, Ga., is to be passed upon by the supreme court of the United States.

Justice Lamar Monday afternoon handed down his opinion, allowing Frank to appeal to the full court from the decision of Federal Judge Newman of Georgia, denying him a writ of habeas corpus.

The principal point made by Frank was that, on his trial, public opinion against him was so strong that the presiding judge advised his counsel not to have him present in the court room when the verdict was returned, and, consequently, he was deprived of a hearing to which he was entitled.

It is for the United States supreme court to decide whether Frank surrendered this right voluntarily or whether he was compelled to forego it by the influence of the mob.

The significance of the opinion handed down by Justice Lamar is increased by the fact that it is the first decision of any kind in Frank's favor since the beginning of his trial.

The next move is for the state of Georgia to make. It is expected the state will ask that the case be advanced, and, in this event, it will probably be heard within the next few weeks.

Otherwise the appeal would take its turn, and might not be heard for two years.

The death sentence cannot be carried out until the supreme court has passed upon the appeal. The application for the appeal was made by Attorney Louis Marshall, of New York.

A dispatch from Atlanta says Frank exclaimed in his cell when he heard the news from here: "It's a long lane that has no turning."

Justice Lamar, in a statement, explained why he felt called upon under the federal act of 1908 governing appeals to the supreme court in habeas corpus cases to grant the appeal and issue a certificate of probable cause.

WAR OFFICE VEXES BRITISH VOLUNTEER

Angers Men Who Train Without Sanction of Officials in Charge.

London, Dec. 26.—There is a perfect furor for organizing volunteers corps throughout Great Britain, and the war office is getting broadsides of criticism on account of the way it is treating these well-intentioned efforts. No less than 1,000 unrecognized volunteer organizations are drilling.

The war office has just announced it will grant recognition only to volunteer military organizations which become affiliated with the Central Association Volunteer Training Corps, of which Lord Desborough is president, and that Lord Desborough's corps is the only one which will now, or any other time, receive official recognition.

Most of the volunteer organizations will follow the instructions of the war office, but there is much hard feeling. It is argued the home defense army should form part of the military forces of the crown, so as to be recognized combatants, whereas the rules framed by the war office seem to keep them outside the pale. The enemy, it is feared, would call them "francs tireur."

For instance, these soldiers must by no means dress so as to look like army regulars. A lot of fun is being made by the badges which the war office has issued to volunteers. Here is an amusing letter on the subject, written to a London daily newspaper by a cynical volunteer:

"Sir—The 'authorities' having failed to kill the enthusiasm of the new volunteers by direct means, and as the 'foolish billion' continue to train and drill (without expense to anybody but themselves) in spite of these 'authorities,' the next step apparently is to kill the volunteer corps by ridicule, if possible.

"The new war office 'badges' have arrived. They are six inches deep, a bright red, with 'G. R.' in black. They are to be worn upon the arm. They are cleverly contrived to suggest in one effort a shoeblack, a postman, an obesity belt and a hot-water bottle cover.

"Being issued by the 'authorities,' the color naturally runs—the rain on Saturday made a charming effect and the tailors will be pleased. It will mean thousands of new suits.

"We shall certainly no longer pain the authorities by using the military term 'uniform.' We shall speak of wearing our fancy dress.

"If the central association accept these badges, we shall know what they really think about the movement they are supposed to be fathering.

"One of the Badge-Red."

HALF PAY FOR BATTENBERG

London, Dec. 26.—King George, on recommendation of the admiralty, directs that Prince Louis of Battenberg, who recently resigned his position as first lord of the navy on account of newspaper criticism regarding a man of German blood holding this important position, shall have a special rate of half pay during the period of the war" in view of his "special services." The pay allotted is 2,000 pounds sterling, $10,000.

ELECTION FRAUD ALLEGED

Terre Haute Mayor and 64 Others Arrested.

Indianapolis, Dec. 26.—Charged in indictments with attempts to corrupt the election of November 3, last, in Terre Haute, Donn M. Roberts, mayor of Terre Haute and an announced candidate for the Democratic nomination for governor in 1916, was taken in custody by United States Marshal Mark Storen at Terre Haute today. Roberts, accompanied by Judge Eli H. Redman of the Vigo circuit court, answered a summons and sought the marshal at his hotel. At first Roberts, Redman and Storne would not talk, but later the mayor admitted that both he and Redman had been placed under arrest. Early this afternoon, neither had been able to furnish bail.

County Sheriff Dennis Shea, who surrendered earlier in the morning, emerged from Marshal Storen's temporary office in a hotel shortly after noon and announced that he had been able to furnish bond.

The arrests this morning, 19 in number, bring the total taken in custody by the United States officials to 65.

Evansville may also come in for an investigation, as complaints have been filed with the district attorney alleging election frauds at the November election.

United States courts have jurisdiction in the proposed investigation because a United States senator and member of congress were elected at the last general election.

Search Cotton Bales With X-Ray Machine

New York, Dec. 24.—Aided by an X-ray machine of 500,000 candle power, three agents of the British government are searching the insides of 10,000 bales of cotton that are being loaded on the steamship City of Macon, of the Savannah line, for shipment to Bremen, Germany. This will be the first shipment of cotton to Germany since the war began. The English agents are seeking hidden implements of war and contraband supplies. The City of Macon will sail early next week.

MARSHALL FIELD TO WED

Son of Late Millionaire Merchant Gets License.

New York, Dec. 26.—Marshall Field, son of the late millionaire merchant of Chicago, obtained today a marriage license to wed Miss Evelyn Marshall of this city. The application blank filled by Mr. Field gave his address at Cadland, Southampton, England, his age as 21 and that of his bride-to-be as 25.

According to the application, the couple had not decided when or where the marriage ceremony would be performed, nor who would officiate.

THE MARKETS

Toledo, Dec. 28.—Wheat opened stronger here today under active bidding and light offerings. Many houses reported lack of acceptances over Sunday of their bids. Farmers are disinclined to sell wheat on the present upturn. The greatest strength on the opening was manifested in May, which was up ¾c. Cash and December each advanced ¼c. Trade was only fair on the opening call.

TOLEDO.

	High.	Low.	Close Dec. 28.	Close Dec. 26.
Wheat—Open.				
Cash 1.29	1.30	1.27¾	1.27½	1.28¾
Dec. 1.29	1.30	1.27¾	1.27½	1.28¾
May 1.33¾	1.34¼	1.31½	1.31½	1.33
Corn—				
Cash	....	....	70	71⅛
Dec. 70	70½	68¾	68¾	70
May 76	76¼	75⅛	75⅛	76
July 77¼	77½	76⅛	76⅛	77
Oats—				
Cash	....	....	52¼	52¾
Dec. 52	....	....	51½	52
May 56⅝	56¾	56	56	56⅝
Clover Seed—				
Prime ...9.60	....	....	9.65	9.60
Dec. 9.60	....	....	9.65	9.60
Jan. 9.62½	....	....	9.70	9.62½
Feb. 9.70	....	....	9.75	9.70
March ...9.75	....	....	9.80	9.73
Rye—				
No. 2....	....	....	1.11	1.11
Alsike—				
Prime ...9.20	....	....	9.32½	9.30
Dec. 9.30	....	....	9.32½	9.30
March ...9.50	....	....	9.50	9.50
Timothy—				
Prime ...3.52½	....	....	3.52½	3.52½
Dec. 3.52½	....	....	3.52½	3.52½
March ...3.60	....	....	3.60	3.60

CHICAGO.

Wheat—				
Dec. 1.28	1.28⅝	1.26¼	1.26½	1.27⅝
May 1.31	1.31½	1.28⅝	1.28⅞	1.30⅝
Jan. 1.21⅝	1.22	1.19¼	1.19½	1.21¼
Corn—				
Dec. 67½	67¾	66⅝	66⅝	68
May 74½	74⅝	73	73⅛	74⅜
July 75⅜	75⅞	74	74	75⅝
Oats—				
Dec. 49⅞	50	49¼	49¼	49⅞
May 54¼	54⅝	53⅜	53½	54⅛

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

Pork—				
Jan. 18.70	18.77	18.62	18.62	18.62
May 19.45	19.45	19.20	19.20	19.22
Lard—				
Jan. 10.47	10.50	10.42	10.42	10.42
May 10.75	10.75	10.65	10.65	10.67
Ribs—				
Jan. 10.25	10.30	10.20	10.22	10.25
May 10.65	10.67	10.57	10.60	10.60

MINNEAPOLIS.

Wheat—				
Dec.	....	....	1.21⅝	1.21⅝
May	....	....	1.24⅝	1.24¾

DULUTH.

Wheat—				
Dec.	....	....	1.23¼	1.22⅞
May	....	....	1.26⅝	1.26

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—Butter higher; creameries, 24@34c. Eggs lower; receipts, 3,068 cases; at mark, cases included, 22@33c; ordinary firsts, 30@31½c; firsts, 33@33½c. Potatoes, steady; receipts, 22 cars; Michigan and Wisconsin red, 35@40c; do. white, 35@45c. Poultry—Alive unsettled; springs, 11½c; fowls, 11c; turkeys, 14c.

Cleveland Produce.

Cleveland, Dec. 28.—Butter—Creamery, extras in solids, 37@37½c; prints, 38@38½c; firsts, 35@35¼c; seconds, 32@32½c; process, extras, 29½@30c; do., firsts, 27½@28c; fancy dairy, extras, 26@27c; choice, 24@25c; packing stock, No. 1, 22@23c; No. 2, 21@22c. Poultry—Alive, heavy fowls and springers, 13@13½c; do., light fowls and springers, 12@12½c; turkeys, 19c. Dressed poultry, turkeys, 20@21c. All other markets unchanged.

New York Produce.

New York, Dec. 28.—Flour, steady. Wheat, futures without transactions. Pork, steady; mess, $19.50@20.50; family, $22.00@25.00; short clear, $21.50@24.00. Beef, quiet; mess, $21.00@23.00; family, $24.00@25.00. Lard, steady; middle west, $10.55@10.65. Molasses, steady; New Orleans open kettle, 50@60c. Hay, steady; prime, $1.07½; No. 1, $1.05; No. 2, $1.00; No. 3, 85@90c; shipping, 75@80c. Hides, steady; Bogota, 31@32c; Central America, 29½@30c. Leather, firm; hemlock, firsts, 31@32c; seconds, 30@31c.

Butter, firm; receipts, 11,618 tubs, for three days; creamery, extras, (92 score), 35½c; creamery (higher scoring), 36@36½c; creamery, firsts, 31@34½c; seconds, 28@30c; process, extras, 26@26½c; ladles, current make, firsts, 23½@24c; seconds, 23c; packing stock, current make, No. 2, 21½@22c. Cheese, steady; receipts, 1,374 boxes; state, whole milk, held, specials, 15¾@16c; do., average fancy, 15½@15¾c; do., fresh, specials, 15c; do., average fancy, 14¾@14¾c; skims, 3½@13½c. Eggs, firm; receipts, 13,510 cases; fresh gathered, extra fine, 39@40c; extra firsts, 38c; firsts, 37c; seconds, 33@36c; state, Pennsylvania and nearby, henmery whites, fine to fancy, 47@49c; do., gathered whites, 35@47c; do., hennery browns, 41@42c; do., gathered browns and mixed colors, 37@40c. Dressed poultry, firmer; western roasting chickens, 14@18c; fresh fowls, 12½@17c; turkeys, 12@22c.

Live poultry firmer; western chickens, 13c; fowls, 13½@14½c; turkeys, 19c.

Raw sugar steady; molasses, 3.36c; centrifugal, 4.01c; refined steady; cutloaf, 5.85c; crushed, 5.75c; mould A, 5.40c; cubes, 5.20c; XXXX powdered, 5.10c; powdered, 5.05c; fine granulated, 4.95c; diamond A, 4.95c; confectioners' A, 4.85c; No. 1, 4.70c. Sugar futures dull and unchanged. No sales to noon.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Dec. 28.—Hogs—Receipts, 34,000; market strong; bulk, $7.20@7.35; light, $6.85@7.35; mixed, $7.00@7.40; heavy, $6.95@7.45; rough, $6.95@7.10; pigs, $5.75@7.35. Cattle—Receipts, 19,000; market weak; native steers, $5.40@9.85; western, $5.15@8.00; cows and heifers, $3.15@8.20; calves, $7.25@9.75. Sheep—Receipts, 15,000; market strong; sheep, $5.85@6.80; yearlings, $6.00@7.90; lambs, $7.00@8.85.

Pittsburg Live Stock.

Pittsburg, Dec. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,000; market higher; top, $9.50. Hogs—Receipts, 7,000; market active; prime heavies and heavy mixed, $7.40@7.45; mediums and heavy yorkers, $7.50@7.55; light yorkers and pigs, $7.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 3,000; market higher; top sheep, $6.10; top lambs, $8.75. Calves—Receipts, 200; market higher; top, $10.50.

Buffalo Live Stock.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 28.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,200; market active; prime steers, $9.00@9.50; shipping, $8.00@8.75; butchers, $8.50@8.75; heifers, $6.00@8.25; cows, $4.00@7.00; bulls, $4.50@8.00. Veals—Receipts, 500; market active; good to choice, $4.00@10.50. Hogs—Receipts, 17,600; market slow; heavy, $7.25; mixed, $7.25@7.35; yorkers and pigs, $7.30@7.50; roughs, $6.25@6.40; stags, $5.50@6.00. Sheep and lambs—Receipts, 10,000; market active; lambs, $5.00@9.00; yearlings, $5.50@7.75; wethers $5.75@6.25; ewes, $3.50@5.50; sheep, mixed, $5.50@5.75.

Toledo Produce.

Butter, Eggs and Cheese.

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, 1-lb. prints, 35@35c; solid pack, 34½@35c.

Process Butter—Per 29-lb. tubs, rolls and prints or in 10-lb. tubs, 26c; prints, prime, 20c; oleo, 17@21c.

Cheese—Choice Michigan, 15¼c; York state, 20c; brick, 15@16c; limburger, 18@20c; buck Swiss, 20c; domestic Swiss, 25c; imported, 35c.

Eggs—Fresh, candled, 34c; fancy, fresh, 40c; candled storage, 27c; fancy storage, 29c.

Vegetables.

Home-grown onions, yellow, $1.50 per 100-lb. bag; white, $1.75 bu.; red, $1.50.

Spanish onions, $1.60 case.

Home-grown cabbage, $10@12 ton.

Celery—Michigan, 25@40c dozen.

Cucumbers—$1.50@1.65 dozen.

Tomatoes—10-lb. baskets, $1.50.

Lettuce—Leaf, home-grown, 5c lb.; Iceberg head lettuce, $3 case; southern, $1.50@2.00 per hamper.

Potatoes—Michigan, $1.25 per bag; home-grown, 40c bu

New Florida Wax Beans—$7.00 per hamper.

Florida Tomatoes—$5.00 per case.

Egg Plant—$1.50 dozen.

French Endive—40c lb.

Cauliflower—$2.50 dozen.

Parsley—Dozen, 17c; large parsley, doz., 60c.

Radishes—Hothouse, round, 25c per dozen.

Green Onions—8@10c per dozen.

Carrots—50@60c bu.

Endive—30c dozen.

Beets—50@60c bushel.

Turnips—½c per pound.

Green Beans—$4.50 per hamper.

Parsnips—$1.50 100 lbs.

Mushrooms—$1.75 4-lb. basket.

French Artichokes—$3.00 dozen.

Brussels Sprouts—18@20c quart.

Florida Mangoes—$3.50 case.

Fruits.

Bananas—Bunch, $1.50@2.00.

Casabo Melons—$2.75 crate.

California Navels—$2.75@3.00 per box.

Florida Oranges—$1.75@2.50 box.

California Lemons—$3.00@3.50.

Limes—$1.25 per 100.

Grape Fruit—Florida grape fruit, $2.25@2.50 per box.

Malaga Grapes—$3.50@6.00 a barrel.

New Cranberries—$4.50@6.00 bbl.

Pineapples—Cuban, $3.50 case.

Apples—Kings and Spys, $2.50@2.75 bbl.; Baldwins, $2.25@2.50 bbl.; York Imperials, $2.25@3.00; Street's Red, $1.50@2.75 bbl.

Extra Fancy Spitzenberg apples and Romo Beauties, $1.75@2.00 per box.

Cumquats—20c quart.

Tangarines—$3.75@4.00 box.

Nuts.

English walnuts, soft shelled, lb., 20c; Italian walnuts, 16@18c lb.; almonds, lb., 20c; filberts, 14c; Brazils, lb., 18c; pecans, lb., 18c; peanuts, No. 1 Jumbos, bag, 9c lb.; new chestnuts, p@ 10c; cocoanuts, $5.00@5.50 per bag.

Cider—Tonawanda Brand, fancy, 15c gallon.

Dressed Meats and Poultry.

Dressed Hogs—Light, 8½@9c; heavy and rough, 8c.

Calves—10@11c.

Fowls—Live, 11c; young chickens, 11c; old hens, 11c; dressed, 14c.

Turkeys, alive, 17c; dressed, 20@22c.

Geese, alive, 13@14c; dressed, 14@15c.

Ducks, alive, 13@14c; dressed, 17c.

Yearling Lambs—10@12c; prime sheep, 8@10c; spring lambs, 12@14c.

Steer Beef—Good, 12@14c; light, 9c and up; cow beef, 7@11c.

Heifers—10@13c.

Bulls—10@12c.

Rabbits—$2.00@2.25 dozen.

Provisions.

Lard—12c.

Fat Bacon—14½c.

Lean Bacon—20½c.

Wide Bacon—6 to 8 lbs., 18½c; 9 to 10 lbs., 16½c; 11 to 12 lbs., 16½c.

Barrel Pork—Clear pack pork, $20.00; clear mess, $20.50; shoulder butt pork, $20.00; smoked hams, sugar cured, 16c; shoulders, 12c; luncheon hams, 15c.

Fresh pork sausage, 12½c; bologna, 13½c; frankforts, 15c; garlic sausage, 13½c; outside dried beef, 19c; inside, 25½c; knuckles, 27c.

Sea Food.

Oysters—Baltimore standards, $1.05 per gal.; Baltimore, select, $1.35; Connecticut, mediums, $1.50; extra size, Connecticut, $2; New York Counts, $1.75; Blue Points, 60c per 100; Rockaways, $1.25 per 100.

Clams—Little Necks, 85c per 100; large size, $1.25 per 100.

Fresh Fish.

Pickerel, No 1, 14c; saugers, No. 1, 7c; No. 2, 6c; perch, 6c; mullet, 4c; dressed bullheads, 13c; whitefish, 12c; carp, No. 1, 4½c; white bass, 6c; grey bass, 5c; salmon, 10c; halibut, 11c.

PRODUCERS' PRICES.

Hay (by the load on market place)—Loose, prime timothy, new, No. 1, $15.00; No. 2, $13.00 up.

Corn on market—Ear, 100 lbs., $1.00.

Oats—44@45c.

Flour, Feed and Salt.

(Supplied by George T. Browning, 613 Monroe Street.)

Flour (retail price on market place)—Spring patents, per bbl., $6.50@7.00; winter patents, $6.00@6.75 per bbl.; family flour, $5.50@6.00 per bbl.; graham flour, per cwt., $2.50.

Mill Feed (wholesale price per ton)—Bran, $25.00@26.00; middlings, brown, $27.00@30.00; white middlings, $30.00@32.00; coarse meal, $1.75@1.90 per cwt.; chop feed, $30.00@32.00; old process oil meal, $37.00@39.00.

Hay—Baled, $15.00@17.00.

Cotton Seed—$31.00@34.00.

Straw (buying price)—Tight pressed, per ton, $6.00@7.00; loose, bale, 25c.

Oats—Per bu., 48@50c.

Corn—Shelled, bu., 75@90c; ear corn, 75@90c per 100 lbs.

Buckwheat flour, $3.00@4.00 per cwt.; buckwheat grain $1.40@1.50 per cwt.

Cornmeal—New, kiln-dried, 100 lbs., $2.00.

Salt—Michigan common, $1.35 per bbl.; Retsof packing, per ton, $8.00; 90c per bag; lump stock salt, $12.00 per ton.

Scratch Feed—100 pounds, $2.00@2.50; beef scrap, 100 lbs., $3.25@3.50; 60 per cent tankage, $3.00 per 100 lbs.

Hides.

Hides—No. 1, 13c; No. 2, 12c; bulls, 11c; green calf, No. 1, 19c; No. 2, 17½c; kip, 16c; No. 2 kip, 15c; cured hides, No. 1, 14½c; No. 2, 13½c; sheep pelts, 75c@$1.00; horse hides, $2.50@3.75.

COFFEE MARKET

New York, Dec. 28.—The coffee market was firmer today and after opening at an advance of 5 to 6 points futures closed at a net gain of 10 to 14 points as compared with the final figures of last Thursday. The trade selling which was considered largely responsible for the pre-holiday reaction was not in evidence during today's trading and the market was influenced by a few buying orders in the absence of prompt sellers. Sales were reported of 10,250 including switches. December, 6.09c; January, 6.09c; February, 6.10c; March, 6.26c; April, 6.38c; May, 6.47c; June, 6.36c; July, 7.25c; August, 7.33c; September, 7.41c; October, 7.47c; November, 7.53c. Spot, quiet; Rio No. 7, 7¾c; Santos No. 4, 10c. Rio, 125 reis lower at 48@25. Santos unchanged. Rio futures exchange on London, ¼d lower at 14⅛d. Receipts at the two Brazilian ports, 67,000; Jundiahy, 51,000.

MAKE BATTLEGROUND OF ICY FIELDS OF THE YSER

Paris, Dec. 26.—A brief lull in the fighting in Flanders is due to the fact that the allies have reached the barrier that halted the Germans when they tried to hack their way through to Dunkirk before the main English forces had reached the front. This is the inundation along the Yser canal. Ice has formed in the flooded region, but this is not yet thick enough to bear the weight of men and artillery.

When the ice has reached the necessary thickness, the offensive of both Germans and allies in this region will probably result in the greatest losses that have yet occurred in the war.

DEMOCRATS HIT BY RURAL BODY

National Grange Attacks Party for Failure to Enact Farm Credits Law.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Criticism of the administration for failure of congress to enact rural credit legislation is embodied in a statement issued by the national grange.

"Government money is available for the bankers to loan at a profit," the grange says. "Government money, in part, comes from taxes paid by the farmer. But cheap money to the bankers still means high cost money to the farmers. While the new federal reserve system 'empowers' national banks to loan on farm mortgages, the conditions are still such that it is more profitable for the banks 'not' to loan on mortgages, and little if any relief will follow from this law.

Declares Law Is No Remedy.

"To say that the federal reserve system act constitutes a remedy in lieu of a proper farm credit law is the veriest nonsense and will not fool the farmers. It was not considered a proper remedy by anyone at the time the law was made. The advocates of farm credit then were put off with a promise that if they would keep it out of that bill they would be given a real farm credit law.

"Many congressmen of all parties and the farmers generally expected this promise to be fulfilled, but the farm credit bill was cut out of the program at the last moment and the committee on banking and currency ceased to work on it. We had hoped it would be taken up this session and pushed to a finish, but the President in his message says: 'It cannot be perfected now.'

"We have made investigation of the reason why this may be true and have found:

"First—The President objects to the government aid feature of the Bulkley-Hollis bill.

"Second—A part of the members of congress seem to desire to have a summer to themselves and want the session to end on March 4.

"Third—There is a strong element of influence of various money lending interests which are fearful the interest rates may be generally lowered and their profits curtailed.

Grange Explains Stand.

"The national grange proposes only such aid as will insure a low and steady rate of interest and uphold the market for farm mortgage bonds.

"The grange is opposed to any measure which will give private capital the power to make interest rates on farm mortgage bonds without limitations by the federal law.

"The Bulkley-Hollis bill was a compromise, tentatively conceded by our organization with the hope for immediate relief to millions of mortgage overburdened farmers.

GERMANS GET READY FOR RETREAT, IF THEY HAVE TO

Rotterdam, Dec. 26.—The Germans are preparing for retreat from Flanders. It is not believed that they intend to make their retreat at once, and it is more than probable that they do not expect to make it at all, but, with the same foresight that gave them the greatest military organization the world has seen, they are getting ready for any disastrous eventualities.

With Antwerp and Mons as their chief points, they are constructing a massive line of defense that runs in a curve west of Brussels. Farther east, with Namur and Liege as their bases, they are making a second line.

Night and day they are working at Antwerp to make that fortification twice as strong as it was when held by the Belgians. Two hundred thousand men are working upon the fortifications there. Big guns have been placed in position; sappers are working without cessation in the construction of strong trenches and planting land mines.

All indications are that the Germans are numerically much stronger in Belgium now than they were a month ago.

HOCK NEW CHINESE PLOT

Government Nips Attempt to Depose President.

Shanghai, Dec. 28.—Another conspiracy against the republican government of China and President Yuan Shi Kai has been discovered and numerous arrests are being made in Pekin. The plot, which is alleged to have been hatched in Japan, aimed to depose President Yuan Shi Kai, turn the country into a constitutional monarchy and place a prince regent upon the throne until Emperor Hsuan-Tung attains his twentieth year. The Japanese government and agents of the Russian government are reported to be involved.

This is the third plot against the Chinese government discovered within less than a year, and the latest conspiracy is evidently related to the rebellion which was put down in October last.

HAGENBACKS KILLED IN WAR

Noted Menagerie Owners Fall in Battle.

St. Louis, Dec. 26.—Word that Lorenz and Henry Hagenback, the well-known menagerie owners of Germany, have been killed in battle was received today by George Dieckman, president of the St. Louis Zoological Society. The news originally came in a letter to Peter Bohnemm, a native Hollander, from a friend in Germany. Dieckman wrote to Lorenz Hagenback a month ago, but has received no reply.

Harry Thaw Plans a New Liberty Battle

HARRY K. THAW
PHOTO © 1914 BY AMERICAN PRESS ASSOCIATION

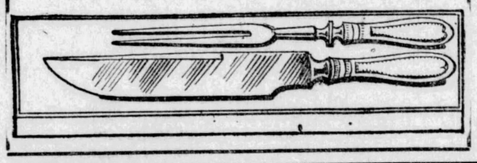
Manchester, N. H., Dec. 26.—Harry Thaw is still full of fight. It was made plain that Stanford White's slayer did not regard the decision of the United States supreme court that he be returned to New York state as conclusive and was planning a new fight to keep out of the state. His legal attorneys, Moses Grossman, Samson Selig and ex-Judge Wm. H. Olmstead, conferred as soon as they got word of the decision, but only Judge Olmstead would talk.

"We believe there are steps still to be taken that will prevent the return of Thaw," he said. "It is not all over yet."

Thaw was ordered extradited to New York by the United States supreme court to be tried for conspiracy in escaping from Matteawan asylum in August, 1913.

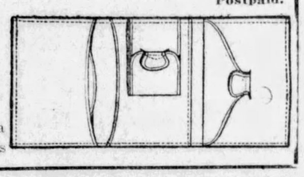
CLEARANCE SALE
PRICES CUT TO LOWEST MARGIN
On The Weekly Blade Premiums

FINE CARVING SET WITH GERMAN SILVER HANDLES AND BEST STEEL BLADE, $1.50 VALUE **57c** Postpaid



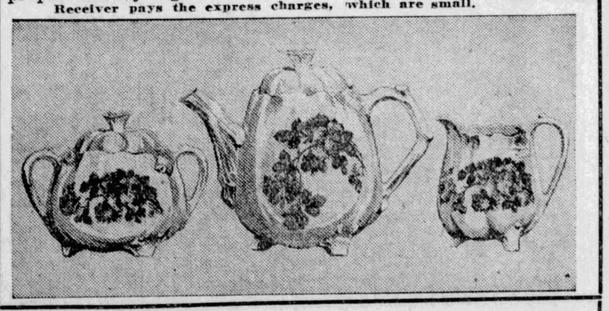
REAL LEATHER BILL FOLD—BIG VALUE..... **38c** Postpaid.

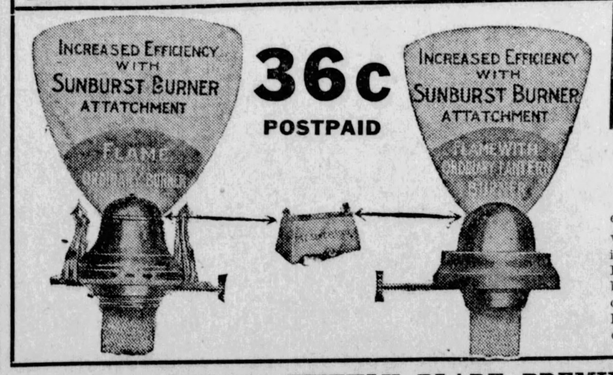
Has compartments for bills, change, cards, memoranda and stamps



GENUINE BAVARIAN CHINA TEA SET — VALUE $1.75 retail. Three pieces, decorated with colored rosebuds. Tea pot holds seven cups, pitcher and sugar bowl. proportionately big..... **56c**

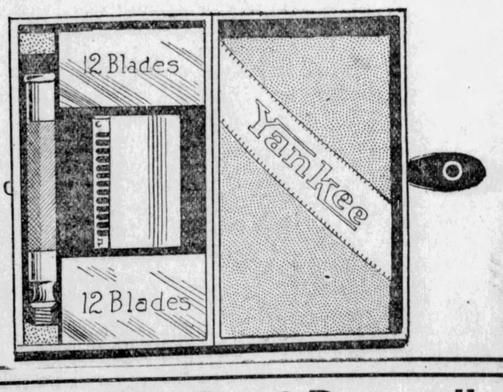
Receiver pays the express charges, which are small.





Genuine "YANKEE" Safety Razor

With 12 blades, in neat plush-lined case. Fine value at this cut price..... **$1.20** Postpaid



Set of "Sun Burst Burners"

One large lamp burner and a large lantern burner. Each has exclusive patent draft and damper attachment which transforms the weak reddish flame of the ordinary kerosene lamp or lantern burner into a WHITE DAZZLING LIGHT THREE TIMES MORE POWERFUL AND CLEAR. It generates a gas, makes absolute perfect combustion and is free from all smoke or odors when turned either high or low. These burners are simple in construction, very durable and have no complicated parts to get out of order. It means your one ordinary lamp or lantern will do the work and give the light of three.

OBJECT OF SALE

In taking inventory of our stock of premiums, we find that a few of each of the articles listed here remain on hand—so in order to clean them out for new and hitherto unoffered premiums, we are making special reductions. Now the prices are far below those possible to retail stores. Order now — first come, first served.

ADDRESS WEEKLY BLADE PREMIUM DEPARTMENT, TOLEDO, OHIO

URGES HARVARD MEN'S AID

President Lowell Wants Graduates to Join Ambulance Corps.

Cambridge, Mass., Dec. 26.—President Lowell, of Harvard, is in hearty accord with the aims of the motor ambulance corps connected with the American Hospital in Paris and has written that he hopes that some of the younger graduates of the university will heed the call for volunteers issued in France.

HINDENBURG GERMAN IDOL

Berlin, Dec. 24.—Field Marshal Paul von Hindenburg is easily the most popular man in Germany just now. His name is already in great demand for new streets. In every city where new streets are being laid out one is certain to be called Hindenburg street; and Magdeburg, where the general had been living, has changed the name of one of its principal streets in honor of him.

But the Silesian mining town of Zabrze is determined to go all other towns one better by changing its own queer name to Hindenburg.

SWOLLEN VEINS are promptly relieved with inexpensive home treatment. It removes the pain, swelling, tiredness and disease. Full particulars on receipt of stamp. **W. F. Young, P. D. F., 127 Temple St., Springfield, Mass.**

GERMANY WOULD ORGANIZE EUROPE

Prof. William Ostwald Explains the Ideals of Pan-Germanism.

Stockholm, Dec. 26.—A remarkable statement of the ideals of Pan-Germanism has been given to a Swedish newspaper, Dagan, by Professor William Ostwald, of Leipzig, who, a few years ago, was awarded the Nobel prize for chemistry.

Professor Ostwald states without hedging that as the "Kultur" of Germany is above that of the rest of Europe, the German nation feels that it is called upon to bring its neighbors up to its own standard of civilization, even if force has to be employed. It will be remembered that the German savant went to Sweden with the avowed purpose of inducing the Swedes to join Germany in the present war, and as a recompense he offered Sweden t he hegemony in a new Baltic empire that Germany was to create after this war is over.

"You ask me what Germany wants?" said Professor Ostwald to his Swedish interviewer. "Very well: Germany wants to organize Europe, because so far Europe has not been organized. Germany wants to consecrate itself in a new manner to realize the ideal of collective effort. How does Germany propose to carry out these projects of organization in the west? She will demand, first of all, that Germans and French be freely welcomed in their two respective countries; that they be permitted to work and acquire property in exactly the same conditions as the natives of each country; in the east Germany will create a new confederacy of states, a sort of a Baltic alliance, which is to include the Scandinavian countries, Finland, and the Baltic provinces of Russia. Finally Poland is to be torn away from Russia, and made into a new independent state. I think the time is ripe for a rearrangement of the map of Europe.

About German Militarism.

"We hear much of the German militarism; it is possible, in fact, that the hostility which Germany encounters in the world is based on the development of the militarism of Germany; but it is exactly this militarism which constitutes one of the strongest expressions of this organizing force of Germany.

"Germany, in consequence of this faculty for organization, has reached a higher stage of civilization than that of any other people on earth. It is war which will one day make the other nations participate, under the form of this organization, in our higher form of civilization.

Other Countries, Too.

"What do you understand here by our terrible militarism? Do you think other countries haven't something similar? Moreover, this 'militarism' suits us very well. No country, with the possible exception of Holland, has received so many Nobel prizes as ours. I will now explain to you the secret of Germany.

"We, or rather 'the German race,' have discovered 'the factor of organization.' The other nations live still under the regime of individualism, while we live under that of organization. With us everything tends to draw from each individual a maximum of effort in the direction of the common good. That is, for us the highest form of liberty is the liberty which safeguards the energies of all in making them help in the accomplishment of a common purpose."

"And what is this purpose? Is it to conquer the rest of the world when this organization is strong enough?"

"No, we are not planning to conquer anything. You know I am a pacifist and an internationalist. Consequently I could not approve of a program of conquests. In France we are going to acquire, for example, the right to compete freely with the French themselves; among other things, the right to acquire and hold real property."

"Will the French people get the same rights in Germany?"

"Absolutely; only in view of our immense force of expansion, the organization of our co-operation and our exchanges will be so strong, and we shall profit so greatly from these relations with our neighbors that war will be impossible in the future. It is under this form, that of the right to hold property, that we look forward to a conquest."

PLAN TO PUT GERMAN PRINCE OVER HUNGARY

London, Dec. 28.—A dispatch from Petrograd asserts that the German government is behind a movement to place Prince Eitel Friederich, second son of the kaiser, on the throne of Hungary. It has been spread about in Hungary, says the dispatch, that Eitel is the modern form of Attila. This naturally, according to German reasoning, marks out the holder of the name as the hereditary claimant to the independent throne, which may be one of the results of this war for Hungary.

DUCHESS AMERICA BOUND

Daughter of Cincinnatian Refuses to Discuss Father's Will.

London, Dec. 26.—The Duchess of Manchester has booked passage on the Cunarder Franconia, sailing for New York today, but the duke's name does not appear on the passenger list.

The duchess, who is staying at 44 Grosvenor Square, refused to make any statement today regarding the will of her father, the late Eugene Zimmerman, of Cincinnati. The whereabouts of the duke is still unknown even to his friends in the Guards and Marlborough clubs.

Not the least interesting features of the case is the fact that several London newspapers for the past few days have been printing references of Eugene Zimmerman as "America's Phil May," mistaking the Cincinnati millionaire for the famous comic artist.

BE NO ELECTION DURING THE WAR

French Senators Will Hold Over Until Peace Is Declared.

Paris, Dec. 24.—The war has upset the normal functioning of the republican government in France. Though one-third of the senators' terms will expire on January 4, 1915, there can be no question of holding new elections, partly because many of the districts affected are still occupied by the Germans, and partly because most of the electors in other departments are serving in the armies at the front. They cannot ask for leave of absence to go home to vote. It is much more important to hold the Germans at bay than it is to elect 102 new senators.

This situation has to be met by a special session of the French parliament, which had not met since its memorable one-day session the first week in August. At one time there was talk of having the legislative bodies meet at Bordeaux, where the government had taken refuge, but this met with such a determined opposition from the radical and Socialist quarters that the project was abandoned. The government has returned to Paris, and the parliament met yesterday.

Remedy Is Easy.

The senatorial situation can easily be remedied, because since 1884 the electoral law relating to the senate is not embodied in the constitution, but is just an ordinary statute that can be amended at any session of the parliament. It is probable that a law will be passed in short order, giving the present occupants of the senatorial seats the right to continue until an election can be held in peace. Some similar measure will no doubt be taken in regard to the eleven vacant seats in the chamber of deputies. These eleven places have become empty through deaths and resignations since the regular elections were held last April. In some quarters it is held that nothing need be done about those eleven seats, since the elections are prevented by what is technically known as "an act of God" or "Force Majeure." Since war comes under the legal definition of the above expressions, the constitutional requirements are automatically satisfied.

Curiously enough, one of the first things that will come before the parliament will be the income tax law, which was passed July 18, after causing numerous factional rows for several years. The law was passed, but as the war was declared two weeks later, nothing has been done toward starting the machinery to collect this new tax, that aroused such bitter opposition. In fact, this is the first time the subject has been mentioned since the law was passed.

The Caillaux trial occupied the public mind until the war cloud broke. The law was to have taken effect from January 1, 1915, but under the circumstances it is likely that the government leaders will find it wise to postpone this date and not open old political wounds while the war lasts. Another good reason for this is that practically every taxable income in France has shrunk considerably owing to the war, and the work of assessment would be a profitless piece of work. Once more the French government will tide itself over by borrowing, and it is probable that the French financiers now wish that they had made the last $160,000,000 loan, which was subscribed forty times over, a little larger.

MT. ETNA AGAIN IS ACTIVE

Catania, Sicily, Dec. 24.—There is considerable apprehension over the fact that Mount Etna again is showing activity. The disturbances are taking the form of strong rumblings and earthquake shocks, which are felt as far away as Syracuse and Taormina.

GERMAN YOKE IN NORTH FRANCE

The Crops Harvested and Everything Taken for the Army.

Paris, Dec. 26.—According to travelers returning from the Ardennes and other sections of northeastern France, occupied by the Germans, the latter are making their yoke felt even more heavily in this country than in Belgium.

Every town and village has its kommandatur, or loccal German government, at whose beck and call the French mayors and municipal councilors are obliged be.

The invaders live on the country. They have seen to it that the corn and other crops have been harvested, mobilizing all the able-bodied men for the purpose. They have seized the big flour mills of the Aisne region, and insist on enough flour being manufactured to keep their army bakeries supplied; the surplus, if any, can be sold to the civil inhabitants. On the same principle, they have kept the sugar refineries going. A few mines, notably those at Anzin and Aniche, are being worked by their orders. They have taken possession of all the wool, cotton and other raw materials they could lay their hands on, and shipped them to German factories. They have gathered in thousands of dollars' worth of women's underwear and stockings in every town, under the pretext that they are needed for the use of the army, but probably as loot, for the benefit of the people at home.

Officials From Germany.

Civil officials have been sent from Germany to assist the military authorities. They are administering the territory occupied in true Teutonic fashion. The country people are forced to work on the roads, which are kept in excellent condition for the circulation of military automobiles and motorcycles. Signposts have been erected at every crossing, giving the directions in German. Official documents are dated from Mezieres-Germany, Charleville-Germany, Sedan-Germany, as the case may be. Letters are postmarked in the same manner. At Mezieres a school has been opened and the youngsters of the neighborhood compelled to study under Prussian masters. It is improbable that the invaders seriously believe that they will be able to annex that section of France, but they are carrying out a Germanizing program in all its details, for "moral effect."

As to the inhabitants, those that remain keep indoors as much as possible. It has been estimated that at least two-thirds of the population of the Ardennes have fled as refugees to central and southern France. This is by no means satisfactory to the Germans, who are making serious efforts to induce them to return. Notices have been spread broadcast, to the effect that any bona fide resident of a district occupied can obtain a safe conduct, and need not fear illtreatment by the soldiery. At Hirson a newspaper in French, but edited by Germans, has been launched. In a recent article it paid homage to the valor of the French army, and added that Paris had been spared, "in order not to humiliate France, at present the catspaw of England, but destined soon to be a firm friend and ally of Germany."

WOMAN WINS $100,000 SUIT

Gets Decision as Judge Flays Carleton Hudson.

Minneapolis, Dec. 24.—Mrs. Caroline M. King has won her suit against Carleton Hudson, alias Betts, of Chicago. The decree was handed down by Judge Amidon in federal court late yesterday awarding her property valued at approximately $100,000.

Under the decree four deeds, said to have been obtained to Minneapolis property by "fraud, force and blackmail," were canceled and notes aggregating $60,000 were set aside. The judge characterized Hudson as "a minister of darkness, who exhibited all the qualities of a confidence man, a blackmailer, and loan shark."

Hudson, who posed as a financier, was recently taken from Chicago to New York on a charge of having fled while under a bond of $20,000 for alleged forgery committee 20 years ago, under the names of Betts, in a case similar to Mrs. King's.

He Captured Antwerp; Now Busy in Flanders

GENERAL VON BESELER

General von Beseler, the hero of Antwerp, is now believed to be prominent in the attempt of the Germans to drive to the coast. After he captured Antwerp, which was the greatest feat of the war up to that point, he joined most of his forces with the German right wing in France, and then the attack on the Belgians and English and French began, with Calais and Dunkirk as the objective and vital points.

Russians Were Not Routed in Poland

Berlin, Dec. 23.—Though admitting that the Russians are offering desperate resistance to the Germans in Poland, Berlin military experts declare that the troops of Field Marshal von Hindenburg are making steady progress. They point out that the advance to Lubocz shows the Germans have gone 23 miles down the Pilica river valley toward the Vistula.

Sifting of the official reports from Poland shows that the Germans have won no overwhelming victory there, and no claims are now being made to that effect. The effect of the German advance, however, has been twofold. It has kept Silesia from menace and is threatening Warsaw.

Berlin experts are building the highest hopes on General von Hindenburg's exploits. Despite the early exaggeration of the Russian retreat in Poland, they anticipate the fall of Warsaw at an early date, with a consequent crippling of the Russian armies for months. This, they declare, will strengthen the offensive in the west through the addition of troops sent from the east.

The foregoing dispatch was passed by the German censor. It is the first received from Berlin substantiating the Russians' declaration that they were not routed in Poland.

ARREST 57 FOR FILIPINO PLOT

Island Authorities Take Steps to Put Down Revolt Against U. S. Rule.

Manila, Dec. 28.—Fifty--seven persons are now under arrest in connection with the Filipino conspiracy against United States rule. The authorities are now searching for Assemblyman Apacible, whose name is reported to be signed to seditious literature, which says, in part:

"Treat the withholders of Filipino independence with the bolo and the rifle."

Governor General Harrison is expected to arrive here very soon, having been recalled from the visit to Borneo, upon which he had started. The police and military authorities have adopted rigid precautions to put down any such outbreak as that at Navotas. The city is tranquil.

Report Minimizes Disorder.

Washington, Dec. 28.—No further reports from Governor General Harrison on the insurrectionist disturbances in the Philippines had come to the war department today, and officials declared the governor general's cable of yesterday giving details of scattered disorders and generally minimizing their importance was all they expected unless there were new developments.

Dean C. Worcester, former secretary of the interior for the islands will appear before the senate Philippines committee Wednesday, when it resumes hearings on the Jones bill for ultimate independence.

Former President Taft will testify January 2. The committee wants to hear his views as former governor general of the islands.

DANIELS BLAMED FOR NAVAL NEEDS

Development of Submarines Said to Have Been Discouraged by Secretary.

Washington, Dec. 26.—Evidence that the navy department itself has discouraged the development of the submarine as a weapon of warfare is contained in correspondence transmitted to the house committee on naval affairs by Secretary Daniels.

It discloses that Commander Stirling was sharply rebuked by the secretary of the navy for filing a report with the department showing the precise state of unpreparedness of the United States in the Atlantic flotilla.

Tells Unfitness of Flotilla.

Complying with instructions sent him by the secretary of the navy, Commander Stirling reported that the 17 submarines in his care were absolutely unfit for war. In the department instructions Commander Stirling was requested to advise his superiors why the submarines were unfit and to make recommendations for increasing their efficiency.

He replied that the submarines were unfit because of the "neglect of the department," and he suggested that an improvement of conditions in the flotilla could be brought about only by closer co-ordination between the division of personnel and the division of material.

Wrote Four Letters on Subject.

It appears that Commander Stirling first apprised the navy department of the unpreparedness of the Atlantic flotilla on June 12 last. He wrote four letters on the subject, all of which were ignored. Finally the department, impelled by public criticisms of the unpreparedness of the Atlantic flotilla, called upon Commander Stirling for a report. Commander Stirling then replied in rather caustic vein, as stated above.

Secretary Daniels replied that "zeal in a naval officer is to be commended, but it should be coupled with the proper respect for the department."

$10,582,591 TO COLLEGES

The Rockefeller Board Gives $760,000 in Ohio.

New York, Dec. 23.—The sum of $10,582,591 has been donated by the John D. Rockefeller General Educational Board to 103 universities and colleges in 33 states, according to a preliminary report made public today. The complete detailed report of the work of the board during the past year will be issued the first of January.

The appropriations by geographical sections, were:

To southern states, $3,952,625; to western states, $967,781; to eastern and middle states, $3,562,185.

In Ohio $760,000 was appropriated and given to Marietta and Oberlin colleges, Western Reserve and Ohio Wesleyan universities, Western College for Women and the University of Wooster.

ARREST LEADERS IN ISLAND REVOLT

Revolution in Philippines Appears to Have Been Nipped.

Manila, Dec. 26. — American military authorities admitted today that eight men had been arrested in connection with a plot for a revolt. The revolt was to have started Thursday.

The situation is stated to be well in hand, but it is said the conspiracy aimed to have the plot extend throughout the Philippines. In addition to the uprising nipped in the bud here, it was also planned to have an uprising at Pace Novotoas, Gagumbayan and Caloocan.

Quelled by Sailors.

At Caloocan the revolt was quickly quelled by a force of American sailors. Definite reports from outlying points have not been received, but it is said there was fighting between Filipinos and Americans at several towns.

The plot was revealed by members of the Philippine constabulary force who had secured admission to the organization which was organizing the conspiracy. These agents have reported that the revolt's leaders claimed to have 10,000 members.

Place More Guards.

As soon as the scheme was revealed additional guards were placed over structures which the rebels had planned to attack here, including Fort Santiago and the medical depot.

The situation today, from all appearances, and according to official statements, is well under control of the military authorities.

Governor General Francis Burton Harrison happens to be away on an official visit, and Winifred T. Denison, secretary of the interior, is in charge of affairs, pending Mr. Harrison's return.

HACKETT GETS $1,200,000

Fortune Left Him by Niece Turned Over to Actor.

New York, Dec. 26.—James K. Hackett, the actor, got his $1,200,000 fortune Thursday and left town immediately to spend the holidays in the country—just where his lawyer couldn't say. The physical transfer of the fortune, which is the bulk of the estate of the late Minnie Hackett Trowbridge, the actor's niece, who died March 4, was made in the office of Abraham L. Jacobs and A. L. & F. Jacobs, lawyers, of 30 Broad street.

PORTUGAL READY TO JOIN IN WAR

London, Dec. 24.—Portugal is on the verge of entering the European war as England's ally, according to dispatches from Lisbon.

The dispatches say the Portuguese chamber of deputies voted favorably on preparations being made to enter the conflict against Germany. This resolution was adopted, the vote being greeted with enthusiastic cheering.

"Recognizing that the present political crisis has been solved on constitutional lines and, that the first acts of the new government have been inspired by a patriotic program, the chamber requests its expression of confidence in the government to continue to defend the republic and vigorously push forward the preparation for military defense of the colonies, also the preparation for our intervention in the war in Europe by the side of Great Britain."

The dispatches say the chamber's vote tending toward war was taken immediately after announcement by the minister of the colonies of another invasion by the Germans of the Portuguese province of Angola, Portuguese West Africa.

BATTALION OF BANTAMS TO WAR

England to Send Undersized Men Suggested by Parliamentarian .

London, Dec. 28.—Among the British troops that will go to the front early in 1915 is a battalion of bantams from Berkenhead. The men are all undersized, and were passed over by the recruiting agents in the early stages of the war because they were too short in stature. The new battalion was suggested by Alfred Bigland, M. P., and most of the men are not over five feet in height.

The little men have many advantages in war time over their bigger brothers is an argument advanced in the British Medical Journal.

After expressing the view that 30,000 have been lost to the army in the last few weeks oking to the present height standard, the journal says;

"Not a little is to be said in favor of short infantry. Short men occupy less room in transport. They find cover more easily and offer a smaller mark to bullets and shrapnel.

"They are better sheltered in trenches and require to dig less deep to protect themselves.

"It takes less khaki to clothe them and less leather to boot them. The army blanket covers them more amply, and they need less food than tall, thin men to keep up their body heat and maintain their marching energy.

"Those who stand the rigors of cold climates are not always big men, and the sailor, like the wind swept tree on the coast, may be a short man. Warmth and easy conditions of life rather tend to the development of tall men.

"The cavalry and artillerymen require to be big and powerful, but as to those who burrow in the trenches, how can it matter whether they are 4 feet 9 or 5 feet 6? We are not out for a show and a parade, but to win a war of sieges and attrition."

CLASSIFIED OPPORTUNITIES

These advertisements are full of interest to everybody. Over a million people see these columns every week. Read them carefully and write at once to every advertiser whose proposition appeals to you.

RATE—60 cents per agate line (count seven words to a line). Cash with order. No advertisement accepted for less than two lines or more than forty-two lines. Forms close Tuesday morning preceding the date of issue.

MALE HELP WANTED.

Railway mail clerk examinations everywhere soon. Commence $75 month. Sample questions free. Write Franklin Institute, Dept. O-27, Rochester, N. Y.

Motormen, conductors, interurban, earn $80 monthly; experience unnecessary; qualify now; state age; details free. Address Box S-170, care Weekly Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

Investigators work in every county in the United States. Be one; earn $15 to $75 weekly to start. Write, Fidelity Secret Service, Wheeling, West Va.

Firemen and brakemen, $100 monthly; experience unnecessary; hundreds needed by the best railroads everywhere; particulars free. 797 Railway Bureau, East St. Louis, Ill.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

A rare opportunity; make comfortable living home sewing plain cloth seams, any sewing machine; steady; no canvassing. No triflers reply. Send 10c for samples, etc. Returned if not satisfactory. Home Sewers Co., Jobbers Sewing, Te-12, Rehoboth, Delaware.

Women to sew at home; all material furnished and delivered prepaid to your door; we want reliable workers; to such we offer good money; steady work; no canvassing; send stamped envelope for prices we pay. Universal Co., Dept. 25, Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

HELP WANTED.

Wanted—Men and women, 18 or over. Get U. S. government life jobs; $65 to $150 month. Thousands 1915 appointments. No layoffs. Common education sufficient. "Pull" unnecessary. Write immediately for list of positions now obtainable. Franklin Institute, Dept. O-32, Rochester, N. Y.

$25 weekly collecting names and addresses. Send stamp. Superba Co., W 57, Baltimore, Md.

Be a Detective—Brilliant opportunity and future. Splendid income. Interesting work. We teach everything. Learn how. Booklet free. Walter J. Burns Detective Correspondence School, Burns Bldg., Dept. D, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS.

Men of Ideas and inventive ability write for new "Lists of Needed Inventions and "How to Get Your Patent and Your Money." Advice free. Randolph & Co., Patent Attorneys, Dept. 57, Washington, D. C.

Will pay reliable woman $250 for distributing 2,000 packages Perfumed Soap Powder in your town. No money required. D. Wm. Company, 212 Institute Place, Chicago.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

Free for six months—My special offer to introduce my magazine "INVESTMENT PROFIT." It is worth $10 a copy to a man who has been getting poorer while the rich richer. It demonstrates the REAL power of money, and shows how anyone, no matter how poor, CAN acquire riches. INVESTING FOR PROFIT is the only progressive financial journal published. It shows how $100 grows to $2,200. Write NOW and I'll send it six months free. H. L. Barber, 407 28 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago.

FARMS WANTED.

Farms Wanted—We have direct buyers; don't pay commissions; write describing property, naming lowest price; we help you locate desirable property free. American Investment Asso., 96 Palace Bldg., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—FARMS.

Little farms in Shenandoah Valley, Virginia, 5 and 10 acre tracts, near good town; $250 and up, easy terms; good fruit, table, poultry and live stock country. Send for literature now. F. La Baume, Agr't A. & W. Ry., 208 Arcade Bldg., Roanoke, Va.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

For sale—Garford "30" limousine, in running order; will deliver anywhere in Ohio on its own power. A swell car for taxicab service. Address, The Toledo Transfer Co., 221 Ontario st., Toledo, Ohio.

Practical Electric Lantern, uses common dry battery, complete, less battery, by parcel post to any address. Martin Hall, Toledo, Ohio.

HEIRS

Thousands of families are wanted to claim fortunes. Many now living in poverty and want, but don't know it. Over 400-page index entitled "Missing Heirs and Next of Kin," alphabetically arranged, contains authentic list of unclaimed estates and heirs wanted and advertised for in America and abroad to claim fortunes. Also contains Chancery Court of England and Ireland lists, and Bank of England unclaimed dividend list. Thousands of names in it. Yours or your ancestors' names may be among them. Send 2c stamp at once for free booklet. INTERNATIONAL CLAIM AGENCY, 8, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

PATENTS SECURED OR FEE REFUNDED. Free report as to patentability. Illustrated Guide Book and List of Inventions Wanted sent free. Victor J. Evans & Co., 126 9th, Washington, D. C.

PATENTS.

PATENTABLE IDEAS WANTED. Manufacturers want Owen patents. Send for $2 reward offer; inventions wanted, etc. Best patent or no fee. Manufacturing facilities. RICHARD B. OWEN, 89 Owen Bldg., Washington, D. C.

HELP WANTED.

GOVERNMENT positions are easy to get. Write for free booklet X-1032 tells how. Write immediately —NOW. Earl Hopkins, Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS: Make $300 a Month. It's selling like fire. WRITE FOR SAMPLE. Hytee's Factories, 109 Majestic, Indianapolis, Ind.

WE PAY $36 A WEEK AND EXPENSES to men with rigs to introduce our poultry compound. Your own profits double. IMPERIAL MFG. CO., DEPT. 84 PARSONS, KAN.

WANTED—MEN TO LEARN THE BARBER TRADE.

The world needs more barbers than all other tradesmen. **We Have Originated a Plan to Teach It Quickly and Earn Some Money While Learning.** Tools included. Board if desired. Catalogue to every one. Write today for illustrated catalogue. MOLER BARBER COLLEGE, 101 Prospect Ave. N. W., Cleveland, O.

SCHWAB SAYS HE SEES PROSPERITY

New York, Dec. 24.—The nations of Europe have placed contracts in the United States for more than $300,000,000 worth of supplies since the beginning of the war, according to Charles M. Schwab, president of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, who returned yesterday from England aboard the steamship Lusitania.

Mr. Schwab predicted that for the reason the United States was now at the threshold of the "greatest period of prosperity it has seen in many years."

Mr. Schwab, who sailed for England less than a month ago, admitted that the object of his trip was to cancel provisional contracts he had made with the British government for the building of submarines. This, he had done, he said. The contracts which he had given up, he said, were worth more than $15,000,000, but he had been able to secure while abroad contracts for the supply of various munitions of war, although he declined to say with what nation these had been negotiated.

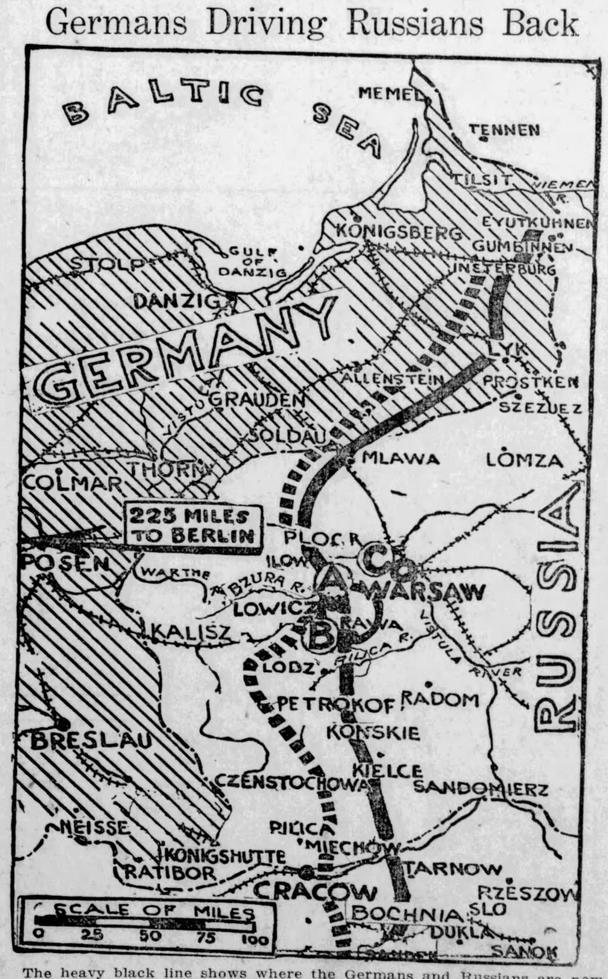
"The next big problem that the United States will have to face," said Mr. Schwab, "will be the development of transportation facilities in order to handle the tremendous increase in manufacturing and commercial enterprises."

U. S. WARSHIP HAD CANNON ON TURKE

New York, Dec. 28.—The United States cruiser North Carolina was cleared for action at Beirut, Syria, during her visit there in November. All preparations were made to shell the Turkish town. Five hundred men were fully equipped for shore duty. The president of the American college there was supplied with a set of signals to call for help.

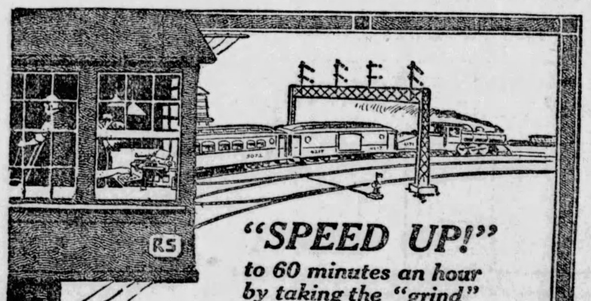
Just how near the North Carolina came to firing upon Beirut and precipitating war with Turkey was learned today when four naval officers returned on the liner Finland after being relieved from duty on the North Carolina, which is still on the eastern Mediterranean, protecting Christians, including Americans. The officers who reported back to duty in this country were members of the aviation corps at Vera Cruz, who they had done valuable scouting and were picked up hastily and ordered on the North Carolina when the ship received orders over-night to leave Carribean waters and proceed with the Tennessee, to furnish gold to stranded Americans.

Germans Driving Russians Back



The heavy black line shows where the Germans and Russians are now facing one another, and the shaded line shows how they were lined up three weeks ago, just before the Germans started on their triumphant march.

Within that period the Germans have advanced 30 miles at the widest point. The circle enclosing Lowicz and Rawa indicates where the battle is fiercest. (A) Lowicz was captured by Marshall von Hindenburg last Friday, and (B) Rawa was reached by the Germans Sunday. The battle is now raging at this point, with Warsaw as the goal of the aggressive German forces.



"SPEED UP!"
to 60 minutes an hour by taking the "grind" out of typewriting!

AND *smile!* For here at last is the master machine that makes it easy for any stenographer to turn out MORE letters with LESS effort in the ordinary working day. The new Royal Master-Model "10" speeds up the day's work and sets the pace that pays!

"Just turn the knob" and get the "*personal* touch" that fits YOURSELF! Write with the fast, Royal roller-trip escapement—*the heart of the typewriter runs without effort.*

Built for "Big Business" and its Great Army of Expert Operators

These new features of the Royal add to the sensitive fingers of the typist, the one vital thing that the old-style typewriter subtracts—*speed!*

The speed with brains behind it—the all-day speed of the expert typist in the day's work. *Errorless* speed is the kind of speed that counts. Commonsense has punctured the illusion of the other kind.

Get the Facts!

Send for the "Royal man" and ask for a DEMONSTRATION. Or write us direct for our new brochure,—*"Better Service,"* and book of facts on *Touch Typing*—sent free to typewriter users.

Price $100

$125 in Canada

ROYAL TYPEWRITER COMPANY
620 PROSPECT AVE., S. E. CLEVELAND, OHIO.